FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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[illegible]SEMENTS inserted for sixty cents [illegible] first, and thirty cents for each [illegible]. Yearly advertisements [illegible] at reasonable rates. Ad[illegible] requested to state the number of [illegible], or they will be continued till [illegible] accordingly.

[illegible] the Editors must be post-paid.

From the Philadelphia North American.

HOW THE LANDS GO.

[illegible] the other day, briefly, to an [illegible] proposed in the Senate by Mr. [illegible] Kentucky, to the bill now [illegible], granting lands to Iowa [illegible] railroads in that State, the [illegible] amendment being to grant [illegible] similar object and for purposes [illegible] the old States in which no [illegible] domain is situated, and [illegible] been denied a share [illegible] bestowed by Congress so [illegible] their youthful sisters. We [illegible] in which Mr. Underwood [illegible] amendment reported at length [illegible] Globe, of Wednesday. [illegible] and instructive docu[illegible] pretty clearly the work[illegible] system by which the land [illegible] republic, the common pro[illegible] States, is squandered with [illegible] upon a few favored [illegible] confederacy, while others, [illegible] claims and not inferior [illegible] admire the injustice [illegible] them the boon of equitable

[illegible] at the present moment, neith[illegible] space to attempt an analysis of [illegible] speech, nor to follow the [illegible] which he pursues; but a [illegible] suggests the use of some of [illegible] figures, from which an idea [illegible] in few words, of the vast [illegible] Congress deals out its fa[illegible] treasury of the public land, [illegible] style in which it is getting [illegible] which it holds—or, ac[illegible] theories, used to hold— [illegible] the States.

[illegible] land made by the last Con[illegible] in aid of her Central Rail[illegible] two millions and a half [illegible] the grand way in [illegible] apt to talk of such things, [illegible] at the first blush, seem so [illegible] gratuity. A little cyphering, [illegible] all misconception on [illegible] Two millions and a half of [illegible] to nearly four thousand [illegible] square miles, which [illegible] respectable principali[illegible] small kingdom, in some [illegible] The area of the State of [illegible] 2,100 square miles; that [illegible] only 1,225 square miles. [illegible] granted by Congress, there[illegible] to make her railroad, is, [illegible] fraction, twice as great as [illegible] Delaware; and it is more [illegible] as great as that of Rhode [illegible] not build railroads [illegible] so magnificently gener[illegible]

[illegible] has proved itself capable [illegible] liberality. The [illegible] lands granted to [illegible] to the report of the [illegible] sent to that State to a[illegible] selection, amount to be[illegible] millions of acres. If [illegible] mean of 6,400,000 acres, [illegible] farm of exactly ten [illegible] which wants but [illegible] miles of being as [illegible] of Holland, and three [illegible] equal to that of Bel[illegible] swamp and overflowed [illegible] but they are all capable [illegible] legislators have stu[illegible] theory of land phil[illegible] purpose not to know that [illegible] lands in the country, [illegible] and that they will [illegible] cared for, make Lou[illegible] State than Califor[illegible] and mountains of [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Underwood's figures, [illegible] already granted to the [illegible] new States—for edu[illegible] improvement purposes, [illegible] of the public lands.— [illegible] to 30,687 square miles. [illegible] the five remaining New [illegible] embrace, together, a terri[illegible] 31,275 square miles; being [illegible] larger than the aggregate [illegible] to the new States.

[illegible] going any further into the [illegible] well ask, and ask again [illegible] the people of the old States, [illegible] not disclose a condition [illegible] particular interest to them, [illegible] coming after them? [illegible] profit by the national do[illegible] their share of it, as well [illegible] their friends of the border [illegible] they no educational and [illegible] purposes that might [illegible] similar aid? The Western [illegible] up with a population of [illegible] from all parts of the world, [illegible] to every favor; but are [illegible] more and greater favors [illegible] to ourselves of the [illegible] children and grand-chil[illegible] who made the republic, [illegible] the vast and pro[illegible] which are now being so rapid[illegible] What are the Represen[illegible] Senators of the old Thirteen [illegible] Mr. Underwood to be left to fight this battle of right and justice in Congress alone? We trust his example will induce them to shake off their indifference and lethargy. Their constituents expect of them not to neglect their interests or forget their claims. They should unite in a body to alter the prevailing system of land grants, establishing a policy which will be equally just and advantageous to all the States, old and new. If there be President-making in the matter, let it be remembered that there are votes to be cast on both sides of the mountains; and that he is likely to be most popular who has proved an equal friendship to the people of the whole country.

FROM THE RALEIGH TIMES.

Hardly a day's proceedings but some of these grants of land are made. How is it, and why is it, that *North Carolina* has never received any of these grants? We have improvements to make, and we are saddling our people heavily with taxes for their construction. Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and other new States receive aid from the government in lands, and pay for their improvements out of the proceeds. Has North Carolina no share—is she never to get anything from the public domain before it is all granted away? Has *she no right* to any of it?

Ought not our Legislature, before laying additional burdens upon the people of the State, to urge our claim upon Congress for a fair share of the public lands for the same purposes to which other States apply them? We *gave* land enough to the Union, once upon a time—we could make a very good use of that same, if we had it now.

SUPREME COURT.

MONDAY, FEB. 9, 1851.

Richardson and others v. Pridgen and others, in Equity from Johnston. Argued by W. H. Haywood for Plaintiffs, and Moore and Busbee for defendants.

Raleigh Register.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Mr. Gales: I see from the Register, and the other Whig papers in this State, that several gentlemen have been named as suitable persons to go before the Whig Convention, as candidates for Governor. I beg leave to suggest the name of another individual, who is one of our most deserving gentlemen. I allude to the Hon. AUGUSTIN H. SHEPPERD. He has beaten Reid for Congress, and can beat him for Governor. He has fought hard in the Whig cause, and the party ought now to rally around him, and elevate him to a post he should have long since graced. No man in North Carolina stands higher amongst those who are acquainted with him, than Mr. Shepperd does, in point of integrity, consistency, morality, virtue and intelligence, and no public man more generally commands the respect and esteem of his political opponents. We ought, in all the offices to be filled, to select such men as Mr. Shepperd is.

I see that a writer in the Register, some time since, says the East ought to have the candidate for Governor. So far as the Whigs of this section are concerned, I believe they do not care where the candidate resides. If the East will always furnish such true and talented Whigs as Mr. Shepperd is, we will always be pleased to do our part towards electing him.

Yours, &c.

Valley of the Yadkin, Feb. 4, 1852.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9.

The Spanish ship of war Colon, arrived this afternoon, having Mr. Laborde, the Spanish Consul, on board as a passenger. A salute was fired from the U. S. Barracks on his arrival.

The Austrian Minister, the Chevalier Halsemann, is residing at the St. Louis Hotel in this city.

Postage on Newspapers.—Rowland Hill writes from Washington to the Journal of Commerce, that the House Committee on the Post Office, have agreed upon a bill altering the rates of postage on newspapers, &c. The provisions of the bill are, that all printed matter shall be charged *one cent* for two and a half ounces under 2,000 miles, and double this rate over that distance; and for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, one cent. Newspapers not exceeding one ounce, half of the above rates. A reform of this kind is absolutely necessary.

Mr. Badger on the Public Printing.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun alludes to a very animated discussion on this subject in the Senate.

"Mr. Smith, of Connecticut, insisted on purifying the contract system and spoke against having the job given out by the committee, and the performance of the work superintended by the Secretary of the Interior. Upon which Mr. Badger rose, and made a most masterly argument, interspersed with so much wit, sarcasm, and humor as completely pulverised Mr. Smith's voluminous speech; showing himself thereby not only a great atomistic philosopher, but also a practical man, and a man above the mere pettifogging of party.

"Mr. Badger said, with great justice, that he, as a gentleman, would not go to the lowest bidder when he wanted a thing done for himself, and he had no idea of having the government do worse. This idea of doing everthing by contract, and giving the contract to the lowest bidder, may yet be applied, by the advocates of economy, to the Presidency itself. Let us give the office to the lowest bidder—to the man who will serve for the least money. Would not this be an admirable contrivance—and would not the men who talk for Buncombe become immensely popular, by advocating the system of retrenchment?"

Mr. Badger has always been opposed to the miserable system adopted by Congress, of letting the work out to the lowest bidder, by which, valuable documents are printed on wretched paper and in ink illegible after the lapse of a few years. He believes in having the work well done, if there is a slight increase of expenditure and we think he is right.—*Wilmington Herald.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1852.

AGRICULTURE.—We have been much interested in reading Judge Strange's Address, recently delivered at the First Anniversary of the Agricultural Society of this County, and just printed at this office.

The Address abounds with practical recommendations on the subject, the result of reading, observation, and experience,—not a little exciting our surprise that one so overburdened with the labors of an extensive professional business could have found time to know so much about agriculture.

One of the Orator's principal objects, in this Address, is to impress upon his hearers and the public, a higher estimate than is usually entertained, of the value, for agricultural purposes, of the sandy lands with which this county abounds. And it seems to us that he has fully accomplished that object; for he shows that whilst of all lands they are the most easily cultivated, they are at the same time susceptible of a high degree of fertility. This may be accomplished by the employment of certain chemical agents, and by preserving the lands from those desolating fires which annually consume all the natural deposites intended for their enrichment. We have often been astonished to see farmers set fire to their woods, and burn over whole miles of space, for the trifling object of warming the earth and producing a few days' earlier growth of grass for the use of their half starved cattle. The gain is temporary and transient in the extreme. The land is damaged far more than the cattle are benefited. This practice meets with merited condemnation in the Address, and the damage to the land is clearly pointed out.

One thing he has most conclusively shown, and that is, that large portions of our sandy lands can be made to double and quadruple the amount of their products, by skilful and systematic culture, and by the application of the right kinds of manures. No one who will read the address can doubt this. And it ought to be read by every farmer in Cumberland. If it were, we feel assured that it would carry conviction to their minds, induce many of them to put in practice its wise recommendations, and thus add thousands to the value of their annual products, and tens of thousands to the value of their lands.

We presume that this county is now one of the richest in the State,—made so by its timber, lumber, and turpentine. If to this our farmers will only add the gain which may be made by skilful cultivation, it will vie with any, in the State or out of it, as a desirable place of residence. Its pure springs, its water power, its healthfulness, its contiguity to this and the other markets of the world, are pointed out in the Address; and it needs only that we should establish and pursue a system of skilful farming, to add to that tide of immigration which has already largely increased our population. It should no longer be our reproach, that corn, and flour, and bacon, and hay, are brought to us a thousand miles by sea, instead of being supplied at home and shipped *to*, instead of *from*, other States. We have within a few weeks repeatedly seen Northern hay going into the country from this place, in wagons and carts. The sight was humiliating.

☞ We are requested to state that members of the Society can procure their copies of the Address by calling at this Office.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—The proposition of Mr. Underwood, in the Senate, to give the old States a portion of the public domain, which is every year so lavishly bestowed upon the new States, is, we rejoice to see, arousing the press to an assertion of the justice of the measure. From among the notices in our exchange papers, we have copied several; and to one in to-day's paper, from the Philadelphia North American, we invite particular attention. It shows the extent to which the system of donations has been carried.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE IRISH EXILES.—In reply to a letter enclosing petitions asking his interposition in favor of the Irish exiles, President Fillmore says:

"Although the early and long-settled policy of this Government must necessarily preclude this matter from being made the ground of any official action on its part, yet I am happy to say that such measures have already been taken to accomplish the object sought by the petitioners as it was thought were most likely to procure the desired result. Accordingly, the Secretary of State has, with my approbation, addressed a private letter to our Minister in England, requesting him to make every effort in the case that he could with propriety.

"I shall continue to do what I can consistently with the honor and dignity of our country, and sincerely hope that the strong desires of their friends in this country may soon be gratified by their release."

☞The Whigs of ROBESON are requested to meet at the Court House in Lumberton on the 4th Monday in February 1852.

BLADEN COUNTY.—We learn that our informant was mistaken as to the vote in the Whig meeting in favor of a District Convention. We now learn that there was no opposition to that proposition.

We learn also, that some person has, strangely enough, supposed that we meant something disrespectful to the Whigs of Bladen by the remark, that their resolution in favor of a District Convention "settles the question, as to this District." We meant, of course, that, any one county being in favor of that mode of appointing a Delegate to the National Convention, it would be manifestly improper to resort to any other mode.

The National Intelligencer says that the Niagara brought official information that the correspondence on the affair of the Prometheus is finally and satisfactorily concluded, and that copies will be immediately communicated to Congress.

OLD NORTH CAROLINA CURRENCY.—Extract from a letter from a friend:—

"PANTHER CREEK, 2d Feb. 1852.

"*My Dear Sir:* I send you herewith (as a curiosity) four ten dollar bills, which were once North Carolina currency. One was issued according to the resolution of Congress held at Hillsborough in 1775; one issued by authority of Congress at Halifax in 1776; one issued agreeable to an act of Assembly passed at Hillsborough in 1778; and the other issued agreeable to an act of Assembly passed at Smithfield in 1779. You will see a pin in the oldest bill, which was found in it. I presume it is the oldest pin that can be found now in America.

"I found several thousand dollars of these bills with my father's old papers."

These bills are rare specimens of the art of engraving and printing. No wonder that they became good for nothing when contrasted with the silk paper, the splendid vignettes, the beautiful engraving, forming a fascinating *tout ensemble*, of the bank notes of more modern days.

The issues of 1775 and 1776 were engraved, rudely enough it is true. But those of 1778 and 1779 were printed, the first by J. Davis (at Newbern, we believe,) the other at Wilmington by Hugh Walker. And such printing! such paper! It would be hard now to find either type or paper of equal coarseness.

The bill of 1775, No. 2769, is signed by Andrew Knox, R. Caswell, R'd Cogdell, and Samuel Johnston. That of 1776, No. 8745, by W. K. Alston, G. Hill, J. Bradford, and B. McCulloch. That of 1778, No. 440,156, by M. Caswell and D. Caswell. That of 1779, No. 1308, by J. Hunt and John Taylor.

The amount of this sort of *money* put in circulation may be imagined by noticing the No. of one of these notes—440,156,—which, multiplied by 10, makes $4,440,156 of that issue alone.

And it was all lost to the holders!

MR. CALHOUN.—The Editor of the Richmond Whig says that there was a time, within his own knowledge, when Mr. Calhoun made it a boast that he had not read a book for twenty years!

This is certainly a very extraordinary fact, little creditable to Mr. Calhoun's reputation. As the Editor of the Whig says, "In the matter where alone he could be pretended to be eminent, such a boast was decisive of his claims to attention.—For there is hardly any science which more leans upon the accumulated wisdom of the past than that of government. Mr. Calhoun had the folly to believe that he was able, without any assistance from the minds and the experience of all the sages of politics, to originate and to solve all the great questions of the Social Art; which have, from the beginning of civil life, puzzled the legislator and the publicist. A presumption more boundless there hardly ever was, and seldom one which had ever performed less to stand upon. For, after all, what part of the difficulties of our system had he really enlightened? He dealt much in the principles of Money and Currency: what part of them did he ever illustrate? He dabbled in the questions of Trade and Manufactures, for many years of disturbances; and what did he ever do for them? He sought to investigate all the innermost mechanism of our government at organization; and what did he ever effect, but nearly to pull it to pieces?"

THE MINT.—The coinage at the Principal Mint at Philadelphia during the year 1851, was, of gold $52,143,446; of silver $446,797; of copper $99,635 43. At the New Orleans Branch, gold $9,795,000, silver $327,000. At Charlotte, gold $324,454. At Dahlonega, gold $351,592.

	Number pieces.	Value.
Philadelphia,	24,985,736	$52,689,878 43
New Orleans,	3,527,000	10,122,600 00
Charlotte, N. C.,	105,366	324,454 00
Dahlonega, Geo.,	83,856	351,592 00
Total	28,701,958	$63,488,526 43

The expense of coinage at Philadelphia is 42-100 per cent.; at New Orleans 1 8-100 per cent.; at Charlotte 3 55-100 per cent.; and at Dahlonega 3 13-100 per cent.

THE COLD WINTER.—We learn from the Northern papers that the fruit trees are found to have suffered severely from the cold. In many instances, peach buds particularly appear to be deadened at the germ. Also that many of the rarest rose trees, which have heretofore stood the winter in the open air, are this year killed down to the ground.

We fear that we shall also hear of injury to the Orange groves of the South.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Saturday the 7th, a bill appropriating $72,500 to repair the Library Room of the Capitol, and to make it fire-proof, was passed.

Mr. Shields spoke at length on the resolution expressive of the sympathy of Congress for the exiled Irishmen, O'Brien and Meagher, and their associates.

On Monday the 9th, nothing of importance occurred.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday the 9th, the House refused, by the decisive vote of 108 to 60, to suspend the rules to receive a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of altering the tariff, by substituting specific instead of ad valorem duties, and by such discriminations in favor of iron, and other articles of domestic manufacture and production, as will afford adequate protection to the labor of our own citizens against foreign competition. [Of the N. C. members, Mr. Stanly voted to suspend, and Messrs. Caldwell, Clingman, Daniel, Dockery, Morehead, Outlaw, and Venable against it.]

PRESENTATION OF A MEDAL TO MR. CLAY.

The National Intelligencer gives an account of the presentation of a Gold Medal to Mr. Clay, on Monday last, by a committee of his friends from New York. The medal is large and costly, having occupied the artist two years in its preparation. The following address was delivered to Mr. Clay:—

Citizens of New York to Henry Clay.

SIR: During the half century of your public life, your admiring countrymen and friends have accumulated around you many warm testimonials and enduring memorials of your great services to your country and mankind. To add to these another is the purpose for which we now come to you.

In the name and behalf of a large number of citizens of New York we offer you this gold medal, and beg your acceptance of it, to be preserved in your family and by their descendants we hope for ages.

It has been our effort to make it valuable as a work of art, (of an art but little practised in our country,) and as a perfect resemblance of your lineaments. We think that this effort has been successful; that no medal ever struck in this country surpasses it in beauty, and that it is the best likeness of your features ever yet attempted by any art. In this, and in numerous casts from the same die, the form and expression of your countenance will be faithfully transmitted to distant posterity. And as "recorded honors shall thicken over" you and "generations yet unborn do homage to your memory," this memorial will increase in value, and be fondly cherished, as are now the like images of Cicero and Brutus, not only by the antiquary and historian, but by all whom patriotism and eloquence can kindle to admiration.

All national medals hitherto struck in this country have been commemorative of the triumphs of American arms, but

"Peace hath her victories
No less renowned than war."

Then let the triumphs of peace have their memorial honors too. And let the first American victor of peace, thus commemorated, be the man who, for a whole age, has ranked as the first citizen of the Great Republic.

DANIEL ULLMANN,
CHAS. M. LEUPP,
JOS. M. PRICE,
A. G. PECKHAM,
SMITH J. EASTMAN,
Committee.

Mr. Clay received the address standing, with the deepest attention, and then proceeded to observe that, although it had been his habit, in addressing public bodies, larger or smaller, to speak extemporaneously, he had been induced, on this occasion, as well out of profound respect to the Committee, as in regard to his feeble state of health, to depart from his ordinary practice and reduce his reply to writing. He then read, in a firm though somewhat feeble voice, the following reply:

GENTLEMEN: This is among the most interesting and gratifying days of my life, although I have been confined to these rooms for a long time by a tedious and doubtful illness. You have come here, the representatives of a large and enlightened body of ardent and devoted friends of mine in the city of New York, to present to me a beautiful and costly gold medal, intended to commemorate my public life. On one face of it is engraved all the great public measures adopted in the National Councils in which I was supposed to have had any conspicuous agency, and on the other a remarkable and accurate likeness of me. The time and the place of presentation, and the friends who have contributed this splendid testimonial, give to it an inestimable value. The time is when I am about to retire forever from public life, and when I cannot expect much longer to linger here below; the place is the city of Washington, the principal theatre of those public services which have commended themselves to your approbation. Throughout my public life I have been blessed, every where in the United States, with more or fewer friends, to whom I am bound by the strongest sentiments of gratitude; but nowhere have they surpassed those in the city of New York in zeal, constancy, and fidelity, and in distinguished and various demonstrations of their affection and attachment. Whilst one is in the ardent pursuit of public life, and is held up for its highest honors, it is not practicable always to discriminate, among his supporters, between those who bestow their suffrages from pure, patriotic, and disinterested motives, and those who are actuated by selfish ends; but on this occasion no such difficulty exists. You have come, at much personal inconvenience, to the bed of a sick and afflicted friend, to present to him, in your names and in the name of a numerous body of his personal and political friends, whom you represent, a most precious token of your esteem and affectionate regard. That friend has not now, and never will have, any public patronage to dispense. The high and honorable and disinterested character of your motives cannot, therefore, be questioned.

Gentlemen, I request you to accept yourselves, and to communicate to my absent friends whom you represent, my cordial and heartfelt thanks, and my grateful and profound acknowledgments, for this rich tribute to the sentiments which they do me the honor to entertain towards me. I should have been most happy to have expressed my great obligations to all of them personally, if it had been in my power.

I shall soon pass from the jurisdiction of my contemporaries and of the present generation to that of history and posterity, if the one shall deem me worthy of record on its pages, or tradition shall transmit any recollection of me to the other.

It is not within my legitimate province to express any opinion on my own public career or public deeds. That office belongs to them, and I shall consider my future fame fortunate if it shall be regarded by them with a small portion of the favor with which the partiality of yourselves and your associates now contemplate it.

I shall soon appear before a higher and more holy tribunal than any earthly one, which can unerringly judge of the motives as well as the acts of man. To that tribunal I look forward with composure and confidence that I shall be acquitted of having ever been prompted, in the discharge of my public duties, by any mean or sordid or selfish ends, or been animated by any other purpose than to promote the honor, the prosperity, and glory of our common country.

Medals are generally struck by the authority and paid for out of the public Treasury of Government, and most frequently are intended to reward and signalize the triumphs achieved in war. But that which you now so kindly tender to my acceptance is the spontaneous offering of private citizens, from their private purses, for public services exclusively in the civil department. I shall fondly and gratefully cherish and preserve it whilst life endures, and transmit it to my descendants under the hope that they will receive and carefully guard it, with emotions of lively gratitude to my New York friends, as the proudest and richest legacy that I could leave them.

During the delivery of this beautiful and appropriate reply the most perfect silence pervaded the chamber; every eye was fixed on the tall and commanding form so long known to the public, but respect and admiration were mingled with a tender regret on witnessing the evident struggle between the unimpaired vigor of the mind and the feebleness of its now emaciated and shaken tenement. Yet the eye still glittered with unsubdued lustre, and at times the tones of his voice rose into an emphasis which reminded one of ancient days.

The manuscript having been laid aside, Mr. Clay proceeded to a more minute examination of the Medal, at which he had, previous to replying, cursorily glanced. It is of pure California gold, massive and weighty, and is enclosed in a silver case, which opens with a hinge in the manner of a hunting watch. On the face of the medal is a fine head of Mr. Clay, most felicitous in the likeness, and conveying the characteristic impression of his features in a higher degree than any of the busts or medallions usually seen. The relief is very high, and must have required a pressure of immense power to give it its fullness, sharpness, and delicacy of outline.—The reverse exhibits the following inscription:

SENATE,
1806.
SPEAKER 1811.
WAR OF 1812 WITH GREAT BRITAIN.
GHENT 1814.
SPANISH AMERICA 1822.
MISSOURI COMPROMISE 1821.
AMERICAN SYSTEM 1824.
GREECE 1824.
SECRETARY OF STATE 1825.
PANAMA INSTRUCTIONS 1826.
TARIFF COMPROMISE
1833.
PUBLIC DOMAIN 1833—1841.
PEACE WITH FRANCE PRESERVED 1835.
COMPROMISE 1850.

The lines are supported on either hand by tasteful wreaths, in which the six chief American staples, wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, rice, and hemp, are very happily intertwined.

On the silver case is represented on one side a view of the Capitol, (with its contemplated additional wings fully displayed;) and on the other, in two distinct compartments above, an elevation of the great commemorative Monument on the Cumberland road; below, a view of Ashland and its mansion.

Mr. Clay expressed a favorable opinion of the head, as giving his features with great truthfulness, but playfully remarked that he did not know before that his nose was quite so prominent; and then added, in allusion to the great intrinsic value of the medal from its material, "Who can tell but, fifty or a hundred years hence, some Goth may get hold of this and say the nose of this old dead fellow will serve to buy me a great many things that I want, and may carry it off? However, it it is a capital likeness, I think." The artists, said Mr. C., have not generally succeeded well in taking my features, but that has been in a great measure my own fault; for my face never retains long the same expression, and, especially when I am under any excitement, it changes every moment. John Randolph once paid me a high compliment, not intentionally—for he seldom complimented any man—but, without intending it, he paid me what I esteem one of the highest compliments I ever received. He said that whenever a debate is coming on, if I can get a sight of Mr. Clay's face, I can always tell which side he is going to take.

This transition from the grave to the gay is so characteristic of Mr. Clay that no one who has seen him in his hours of confidence can fail to be reminded by it of many an association that, while it kindles a smile, will be followed but too soon by a sigh.

The medal does the highest honor to the talents and skill of the artist, who, we understand, is Mr. Wright, of New York.

The President of the United States honored the interview by his presence, and was an attentive and apparently a gratified auditor of both addresses. There were present, besides, the following gentlemen: Hon. James C. Jones, Hon. Mr. Underwood, Hon. Presley Ewing, Dr. Hall, Gov. Fish, Hon. James Brooks, Hon. George Briggs; all the members of the New York Committee, viz. Daniel Ullman, Joseph M. Price, Charles M. Leupp, A. G. Peckham, Levi Eastman, Esquires; D. L. Pettee, Nicholas Carroll, C. B. Calvert, Franck Taylor, H. Clay Boudinot, P. R. Fendall, and A. J. Stansbury.

Ho for California.—The steam ship Isabel sailed yesterday for Key West and Havana with 53 Cabin passengers, and 332 in the Steerage—in all 385—the greater portion of whom are bound for the auriferous shores of the Pacific, and have come, principally, from the Upper Districts of Georgia, and the Counties of Burke, Catawba, Rutherford and McDowell, North Carolina. On her last trip the Isabel took out thirty-nine slaves belonging to some of the passengers bound for the gold diggings; on this she had fifty-five, and the number on her next is, as we have been informed, likely to be further increased; that is to say if the accounts from the mines continue to be as favorable as they have been recently.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. ROBERT K. BRYAN, of Fayetteville, Editor of the North Carolinian, and Miss H. S. LOFTIN, of Wilmington.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Monday night last, WARREN, son of Mr. Warren Prior, aged 11 years.

In Ashborough, on the 2d inst., of consumption, EUNICE LOUISA WORTH, aged 20 years.

This announcement will be received with sincere and unaffected grief by a large circle of friends. They will mourn that one so lovely and pleasant in her life should so soon be cut off. A few months ago she was in the bloom of health, with a bright prospect of many and happy years among the living. But God had determined that her course should be short and her days few. She came forth like a flower, and was cut down.

Her death was peaceful. It was triumphant. In health she had placed her trust in the Saviour, and in her last hours He did not forsake her. She felt no fear of death, and was enabled to meet it with composure. Before her departure she became conscious that her time was short, and at her request the whole family were called to her bedside. She addressed words of pious faith and heavenly comfort to each member, praying for all, and imploring them to live so that they might meet her at last in heaven. Among her last words were: "Here Lord I give myself away, 'tis all that I can do." "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." To her afflicted family and numerous friends the same consolatory language may be addressed as that which the Apostle wrote to the Thessalonians: "I would not have you to be ignorant concerning them which are asleep, that ye sorrow not even as others which have no hope."

PASTOR.

On the 27th ult., at his residence in Forsyth county, Mr. DANIEL ORRELL, aged about 32 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Evergreen, with H Clay in tow, and goods for J M Beasley, J Utley, A A McKethan, J H & J Martine, S W Tillinghast & Co, D McNeill, W McIntyre, C C Barbee, R D McNeill, S Boon, S J Hinsdale, T H Selby, H Branson & Son, A F Whitfield, Mrs Randall, A C Hart, Ag't, [illegible] Spears, W R Love, McLean & Jones, Dr W [illegible]lett, G S Deming, J J Gilchrist, Rev A [illegible], Jones & Nicholson, W G Matthews, [illegible] McLaurin, Dr G Moore, G J Lea, W Albright, W L Stith, Mrs D McRae, D Barringer, J A Williams, R M Orrell.

Feb'y 12—Str Gov Graham, with boats Cumberland and Gen McRae in tow, and goods for E Fuller, J McDaniel, I Cox, H L Myrover & Co, C O Horne, T O Smith, C G Yates, Brown & Moffitt, C T Haigh & Son, D & W McLaurin, J R & J Sloan, W A Holt, G C Mendenhall, G W Johnson, Worth & Sanders, J H Thompson, J & B G Worth, Carr & Watson, Union Co, M L & R J Holmes, R Gray, J W Scott, Rowan Factory, L J Haughton, W H McRae, J D Williams, Pritchard, Roseborough & Co.

Mineral Spring Academy.

THIS Elementary and Preparatory School was again opened on the 19th of January 1852, and is now in steady progress.

The prices charged by Rev. H. McLaurin heretofore will remain unchanged, viz:

Rudimental branches,	$5 per Session.	
Higher English do.,	8 "	"
Latin Language,	10 "	"
Greek do.,	12 "	"

Board, convenient to the Academy, can be obtained at $6 per month.

L. J. LINDSAY.

Jan'y 29, 1852. 61*3t

TOWN LOTS for sale on Deep River.

THE undersigned Commissioners will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on the first day of March, unless previously disposed of, a number of Lots in the town of WILLCOX. The certainty of the River being made navigable remains no longer a doubt, and this site, situated at the highest point of the present improvement, with the immense bed of coal recently discovered on the adjoining land, must surely hold out inducements for merchants, mechanics and artisans, which no other point on the River possesses. The location is healthy and finely situated—a mineral spring of curative properties, with others of never-failing water.

There is nothing wanted at this location but men of enterprise, to make this the central point of trade for many of the Western and North-Eastern counties in North Carolina.

W. D. HARRINGTON.
C. CHALMERS.
WILLIAM WATSON.
JNO. A. CHALMERS.
WM. P. WILLCOX.

Jan'y 16, 1852. 61*1t

SAVE COST.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, at "Liberty Point House," are requested to come forward and settle before the 20th of February, or they may expect to pay cost, as they will be put into the hands of an officer on that day.

I can be found 4 doors from Liberty Point, over the Store of C. S. Johnson.

JOSEPH BROOKSBANK.

Feb. 2, 1852. 61-*3t

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial.

PARIS, Jan. 15.

EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY.

The allied sovereigns are now manœuvring their forces so as to occupy every inch of ground gained by Louis Napoleon's *coup d'etat*. They are far from showing timidity and irresolution. A new policy has been forced on Switzerland. This was easy, because by dint of intrigue and corruption, the great powers had already succeeded in placing the executive power of that country in the hands of a Roman Catholic. The first evidence of the entire subordination of Switzerland to the reaction is a decree for the expulsion of a large number of refugees. Many not named in the decree have also been ordered to leave by the police, and it is probable, that in a few months more the soil of Switzerland will be free from all her troublesome guests. One may regret this, but cannot blame the confession of weakness in a small power, without allies, and surrounded by enemies that could crush her in a moment. The frail reed must bend before the hurricane.

Piedmont, too, has begun to take with boldness the backward march. The popular aspirations for liberty, Italian independence, and freedom from the exactions of the Romish Church, have, in connection with the probabilities of the success of the republicans in France, compelled the court of Piedmont to wear the appearance of liberalism. Some reforms have been effected, one or two good treaties have been concluded, a certain liberty is allowed to the press, and Protestantism has been tolerated. Enough has been done to throw dust into the eyes of the friends of progress outside of Piedmont; but not enough to prevent a very easy return to the Catholic-royalist party. Already, a large class of misdemeanors of the press has been withdrawn from the cognizance of the jury, and submitted to the judges nominated by King Victor Emanuel; and there are numerous signs of an intention to reduce the press to the same condition as in France. A special ambassador has been sent to Piedmont from France, possibly to make suggestions as to the best mode of re-establishing Roman Catholicism and despotism in their former vigor. That the King is not disposed to thwart Louis Napoleon, is evident from his refusal to permit any Frenchman to enter his dominions without the previous consent of the authorities at Paris. Eugene Sue, who has been ordered out of France, was obliged to wait about ten days in order to get a special permission to fix his residence in Savoy. It was granted him, with an injunction to live in a retired way, and abstain from all manifestation of interest in politics. M. Sue started yesterday for Anecy.

In Austria, the last traces of the liberal institutions of 1848 have been formally effaced. The jury is dispensed with, the secresy of judicial proceedings is restored, the press is muzzled, and a pure and simple despotism is asserted as the legal government of the country. What the Emperor cannot restore is the base-service exacted, before 1848, by the nobles, from the peasantry. The mass of the population has been released from the onerous duties of the feudalism of the middle ages, and is entering into the new regime of financial feudalism, brought on by modern commerce.

The continental powers are now turning their attention to the position so long occupied by England, under the direction of Lord Palmerston. A Vienna paper affirms that the joint note to England, so long talked of, has at last been sent by Russia, Austria and Prussia. It demands some stringent measure in regard to the refugees from the continent; either their expulsion, or such a surveillance by the police as may prevent any propagandism by them on the continent. An intimation is made that in case of noncompliance with this demand, Englishmen will be altogether excluded from the territories of the powers sending the note, on the ground of their possible connection with the conspiracy fomented by the refugees. The note refers to the precedent of the arrest, in Ireland, of Americans suspected of instigating the people to rebellion, and its official justification by the English government. Time will reveal what Lord John Russell will say to this note. If he admits its pretensions, he must fly in the face of public sentiment, the English middle classes having a strong national pride in the protection of fugitives from oppression; if he refuse to make concession, it is probable that such vexations will be practised on English subjects on the continent as to lead to a very unpleasant state of things, and possibly to war. However, diplomacy has infinite resources for delaying a decision, and the end may yet be far off.

The enthusiastic reception of Kossuth in the United States has awakened the wrath of the Paris newspaper press. Three of the principal papers contains each a diatribe against us; Les Debats indulges in a strain of mockery, and Le Pays calls attention to America in an article, which, though at first sight apparently hostile, is really dictated by a faint hope that the new world will do something. None of them seem however, to think an interference on our part probable, and their indignation and menaces can only be considered as symptoms of feelings which may show themselves in action at a future day. In fact, should England comply with the demands of the continental powers, the United States will be the last free power on the face of the earth. That country will then be exposed to the intrigues of European diplomatists, of which the newspaper articles I speak of are only the forerunners. Before a great while, America may be called upon not only not to intervene in Europe, but to maintain our just influence in America.

The utter helplessness of Belgium is proved by the fact that the French police has not scrupled to exercise its authority within her limits. General Changarnier, Colonel Charras, and several others, were conducted, under the escort of French policemen, some to Brussels and others to the Belgium frontier, without any protest by the Government. This is accounted for, however by the Brussels papers, on the plea that no formal complaint was made by the prisoners.

Another letter from Paris, says,—

The personal character of Louis Napoleon is somewhat enigmatical. His mother, Hortense Beauharnais, was a woman of exceedingly bad life, however history may have glossed her annals. Before marriage, she had two children—one by Napoleon, which died early; the other by a Frenchman—M. Flahaut—the present De Morny, late Minister of the Interior. Louis Napoleon, born after her marriage with Louis Napoleon, King of Holland, is very generally regarded as the natural son of a Dutch admiral, notorious as the Queen's lover. His physiognomy, his complexion, his air and habits are all Dutch. He is slow and taciturn.

Still, he is himself convinced of his true Napoleonic blood and origin, and really has or affects to have an astrological faith in his high destiny. He believes himself born to walk in the footsteps of the great Napoleon, and hence we see him reviving the institutions of the Empire with a sort of Chinese fidelity of imitation. He has reached the point and power of the First Consul, and it is generally believed that he will soon put on the crown of the Empire.

From the Letter of the London Correspondent of the National Intelligencer.

At last we have Louis Napoleon's new Constitution for the French people. Our first perusal of it leads us to regard it as the very burlesque of representative government, the parody of all that has been adopted in really free countries. Power without responsibility; debates without publicity; a lower house without the power to originate a law or modify a budget; an upper house without either hereditary dignity or elective origin; a Government which is nothing but a police; and an army whose duty is merely that of *gendarmes*. Such is the political system solemnly proposed for and to France in the middle of the nineteenth century!

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE.

Remarking upon the summary of the new Constitution proposed for France by President Bonaparte, the New York Evening Post says:

"The absolute Governments of Europe could not desire an instrument framed in more perfect agreement with their own maxims. So far as appears, the President under it possesses power without limit, and if he should die within the term of his office, he transmits the supreme authority to a successor named by himself.

"The dissolution of the National Guards, which it seems has been fully carried into effect, might not have occasioned much murmuring among the shopkeeping population of Paris if it had been total, inasmuch as they would have got rid of what many consider a burden, an irksome military service. But the National Guard has been reorganized in a manner which leaves its duty as burdensome as ever, while it makes it the passive instrument of the Government. Formerly all Frenchmen, with certain exceptions fixed by the law, were National Guards, chose their own officers, and were at the disposal of the municipal authorities of the commune. Now the officers are appointed by the President and the prefects, and none are admitted to serve except those chosen by the central authorities. The municipalities defray the charges; and this is all the part they are allowed to take in the matter.

"The banishments are becoming more and more numerous. France is undergoing a sort of decimation; all who are suspected of being uneasy under the new Government are arrested and exiled, if they are spared a severer punishment.—Girardin, the editor of the "Presse," who helped to write Napoleon into that brief popularity which he enjoyed before his usurpation, is among the exiles. It is said he will go to England."

From the London correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial.

A good deal of attention has lately been attracted to the fact that the Duke of Wellington has been for some time past in almost daily communication with Sir John Burgoyne, the inspector General of Fortifications, and their deliberations have, it is said, been directed to the best means of protecting the metropolis in case of invasion. It is understood the result has been that several military camps are likely to be formed round London, and eligible situations will be selected, particularly on the Kent and Essex banks of the Thames, and on the banks of the Medway, with the ultimate view of rendering them permanently fortified camps. Orders have already been given to place Sheerness in a proper state of defence, and to have ample supplies of ammunition and warlike stores kept in a constant state of readiness at the fortifications already constructed there. The Royal Artillery will be increased by adding two companies to each of the twelve battalions, being an addition of 2,400 men. The estimates for regiments of the line will add 10,000 men to the estimates of last year, and the Royal Marines will be increased in both branches. Recruits will be immediately enlisted for every branch of the land forces, who are to be as rapidly as possibly instructed in a knowledge of their profession.

These stirring statements are going the round of the papers, and have not yet received any contradicton. The French papers have noticed them without comment. We are willing to believe, if these reports be true, that Government is proceeding upon the safe maxim of always "in a state of peace to prepare for war." We cannot perceive any thing which at present endangers the peace of England

Circumstances alter Cases.—There was some sense in the remark of a Scotchman who, in reading the saying of Solomon, "Snow is beautiful in its season," exclaimed: "Aye, nae doubt it was beautiful to thee, sitting with the vines and lasses o' Jerusalem aside you; but had ye been a puir stane mason ye wad hae said nae sich a thing."

A friend of ours, who was a few miles in the country, during the recent cold 'spell,' relates the following: A mile or so from the city he met a boy on horseback, crying with the cold. "Why don't you get down and lead the horse?" said our friend, "that's the way to keep warm!" "It's a h-h-hired horse, and I'll ride him if *I freeze!*"

Falling of the Horse Shoe Rock.—On Sunday afternoon a portion of the rock of the Horse Shoe Falls, on the American side of the Niagara river, between the island and the Tower, fell into the chasm below. The portion which has gone is about one hundred feet, including the rock at the right of the bridge that leads to the tower.

WOODWORTH'S PLANING MACHINE.—We have occasionally heretofore published articles referring to the injustice of perpetuating the patent for this machine, which, in the opinion of some of our friends, would have a most injurious effect on the Lumber business—an important interest in this part of the State. The following is from the Scientific American, a periodical of high character, of the 31st ult:—

EXTENSION OF THE WOODWORTH PATENT.

Some time ago we directed the attention of "all those concerned," to the efforts which were about to be made for the extension of the famous Woodworth Patent, for seven years beyond the term when it shall expire—which will be on the 27th day of December, 1856, nealy four years from the present date. Systematic and well-planned efforts to get the present Patent Committees of the two Houses of Congress to favor the extension of the patent, will be made, and no means spared to get the bill passed. It is time that those who honestly believe themselves to be morally wronged by the monopoly of this patent were up and doing. It is for you, gentlemen, to organize and act. Things are managed in Washington with so much subtilty, that the first you will know will perhaps be an extension of the patent of William Woodworth to his heirs, &c., for a period of seven years from 1855. It may appear strange to some of our citizens that any public body in this free country would do such a thing—would dare to do it; but despotic and unjust grants of monopolies are not peculiar to kings and autocrats.—Unless our rulers are watched, they will forget themselves; the people must let them know that their eyes are upon them, and that they will call them to account for every vote they give. There are Senators and Members in Congress against whom the breath of suspicion cannot be raised; let their attention be directed to this case.

It is not long since the late Common Council of the great city of N. York passed a contract granting a monopoly to a Gas Company in the city, for seventeen years, and the grant was actually legislating for their successors, as it was not to take effect until they—the grantees—were six months out of office. If the present Congress extend the Woodworth patent five years before its expiration, it will exhibit a want of decency without a parallel; but, then, such considerations may not prevent its extension. The most effectual way to prevent its extension is to petition and use efforts to get the present grant repealed. We do not counsel this, but in consideration of the efforts made for its extension.

The Committees on Patents consist of Moses Norris, Jr., Charles T. James, Jas. Whitcomb, W. C. Dawson, and Truman Smith—these are the Senators. The Committee of the House of Representatives consists of David K. Carter of Ohio, M. M. Dimmick of Pa., W. J. Ward of Ky., Benj. J. Thurston of R. I., and Alex'r White of Ala. These gentlemen are the proper persons to whom petitions on patents should be addressed.

The Doon Cotton.—The Galveston News, speaking of this extraordinary description of cotton, remarks that among the sales for the previous week were seven bales of it at ten and a half cents. All who have tried it, it is said, find it to possess such superior advantages that they now plant no other. In July last, a letter from a merchant in Boston says this cotton was then worth eighteen cents a pound in that market. Last year, when cotton commanded a higher price, sixty bales of it were sold in Boston for twenty-four cts. a pound. A manufacturing house of Massachusetts, by which this cotton has been thoroughly tested, has sent an agent to the State, who is now in the interior endeavoring to buy all he can find. The staple is said to resemble that of Sea Island, and the fabric made of it is often mistaken for Sea Island. The product per acre is full as much as the ordinary plant. The bolls are larger, each boll having five divisions, while other cotton has but four; the quantity of cotton in each boll is more in proportion to its size; a hand can pick about one-third more of it in the same time. This is owing to the large amount of cotton to the boll, and to the greater length of the staple, making it quicker to be handled by the picker. There is a great demand for the seed of this cotton, which, it is thought, will probably supercede the ordinary kind throughout Texas.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 11—Brig Ustaloga from Charleston; Schr. Volant from Washington, N. C. 13—Schr. L. P. Smith from New York.

SEED OATS,

At J. & T. WADDILL'S.

Feb'y 12, 1852. 64tf

Turpentine Still Worm,

ADAPTED to 50 bbl. Still, complete. For sale by COOK & JOHNSON.

Feb'y 12, 1852. 64-3w

THE PHYSICIANS USE WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

So says the Morning Chronicle, Quebec, July 22, 1848.

It is but an act of common justice to the discoverer of this invaluable remedy, to make known the popularity it has acquired in Quebec and its neighborhood. On inquiry of the Agent, we learn that his sales of this medicine are almost daily on the increase, and that its virtues in the cure of Coughs and Colds are known and appreciated, as extensively recommended by the most eminent medical practitioners of Quebec, in their own families as well as amongst their patients. We are aware that a large portion of the community regard with suspicion, and in many instances justly so, any thing in the shape of a "puff," whether it be of patent medicines or of any other commodity; and if there be one class more than another that views with disapprobation the extolling of quack nostrums, it is the faculty themselves.—Indeed, the public have a right to look to them for information on the subject, in their characters of conservators of the public health. The high opinion of the profession in Quebec, as already stated, may therefore be taken by Dr. Wistar as no small compliment, and to the public it may serve as a valuable guarantee of the efficacy of the medicine.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

Remember, the original and only genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, always bears the written signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

This genuine and original article, which has been proved so long, was originally put up by Williams & Co., Philadelphia, and is now prepared and sold, Wholesale and Retail, by Seth W. Fowle, Boston, Mass.; and is for sale by his Agents, throughout the United States, Canadas and British Provinces.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE: at Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co.; at Cheraw by Dr. A. Malloy; and by Druggists generally.

SUPREME COURT

TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 1852.

Burrell v. Daniel, in Equity, from Halifax. Argued by Moore, for Plaintiff, and Bryan, for Defendant.

Bank of the State v. Bank of Cape Fear, from Wake. Argued by J. H. Bryan, for Plaintiff, and W. H. Haywood, for Defendant.

WEDNESDAY Feb. 11.

Tilghman v. West, in Equity, from Lenoir. Argued by W. H. Haywood, for Plaintiff, and J. H. Bryan, for Defendant.

Roe v. Lorich, in Equity, from Craven. Argued by W. H. Haywood, for Defendant.

Chesson v. Chesson, in Equity, from Washington. Argued by J. H. Bryan, for Plaintiff, and Moore, for Defendant.

The Court has delivered opinions in the following cases:

By Ruffin, Ch. J. in Ennett v. McMillan from Bladen, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Hampton v. Brown, from Davidson, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Dean v. King, from, Guilford, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Phillips v. Allen, from Rockingham affirming the judgment. Also, in Lyon v. Lyon, in equity, from Bladen. Also, in McIntyre v. Reeves, in equity, from Bladen, dismissing the Bill with costs. Also, in Maxwell v. Maxwell, in equity from Guilford, dismissing the Bill with costs. Also, Ingram v. Kirkpatrick, in Equity from Richmond, directing the Master's Report to be reformed as to the Hudson debt.

By Nash, J. in Doe ex dem Thomas v. Kelly, from Moore, awarding a venire de novo. Also, in Overman v. Coble, from Randolph, affirming the judgment. Also, in Bowen v. Jones; judgment against Plaintiff for costs. Also, in State v. Allen, from Stanly, declaring there is no error. Also, in State v. Latham, from Beaufort, awarding a venire de novo.—Also, in Patterson v. High, in Equity, from Orange, directing a reference. Also, in Kerr v. Kirkpatrick, in Eqity, from Guilford, declaring the Plaintiff entitled to an account. Also, in Borges v. Clark, from Hyde, affirming the judgment. Also in Robinson v. Threadgill, from Montgomery, affirming the judgment.

By PEARSON, J., in McAulay v. Birkhead, from Anson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Smith v. Turrentine, in equity from Orange. Also, in Kelly v. Seth, from Moore, affirming the judgment. Also, in Alexander v. Walker, affirming the judgment. Also, in Hiatt v. Simpson, from Anson, affirming the judgment. Also, in McRae v. Morrison, from Montgomery, affirming the judgment. Also, in Washburn v. Humphreys from Guilford, awarding a venire de novo. Also, in Stanly and Murray v. Hendricks, from Guilford, awarding a venire de novo. Also, in Johnson v. Farrow, from Randolph, affirming the judgment. Also, in Rhem v. Tull, from Onslow; affirmed. Also, in Den ex dem. Hardy v. Simpson, from Chowan, awarding a venire de novo. Also, in State v. Mason, from Buncombe, declaring that there is no error.—*Register.*

A Confession of Faith.—The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, the mouthpiece of Mr. Buchanan, in the course of a long article on Kossuth and Kinkel, says:

"The doctrines preached simultaneously by Kossuth and Kinkel have long been promulgated by the Democratic Party of this country."

Very well, sir; we know exactly where you stand. Kossuth wants us to go to war with Austria and Russia, and so does "Democracy." Kossuth wants to send fleets to the Mediterranean, and would have us tax the American people millions upon millions to pay the cost—and so does Democracy. Kossuth would have us join alliance with Great Britain against the Absolutists of the Continent—and Democracy would have us do the same thing.—Kossuth believes in the "solidarity of the peoples," but not more implicitly than the Philadelphia Democracy. Kinkel goes for setting all Germany in a blaze right off, and so does Mr. Buchanan. Kinkel says he is a moderate sort of a Socialist; he only wants two millions of dollars from the American people, (modest, very!) to put his crotchets into practice over sea: Kossuth says he wants money, too, to advance his notions in Hungary. And the Pennsylvanian cries out, at the top of its lungs, "These doctrines have long been promulgated by the Democratic Party of this country."—*N. Y. Express.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Feb 12—Steamer Rowan, with Ben Berry in tow, and goods for Douglas & Rollins, T S Lutterloh, D Gee, B A Waddell, F N Waddell, John Evans, Ray & Pearce, Geo McNeill, Leete & Johnson, S W Tillinghast & Co, C T Haigh & Son, A W Steel, J H & J Martine.

Feb 14—Steamer Chatham, with goods for Richmond Manf Co, J A Gilchrist, C D Nixon, P G Siddall, Williams, Haywood & Co, B Rose & Son, J W Baker, 1 (10 bags coffee,) King & Hege, J Hargrave, E Fuller, E C Hall, J Utley, A W Steel, P P Johnson, H & E J Lilly, D & J McRae, Long & Webb, D & W McLaurin, Mrs C D Herne, Lawrence & Troy, A S Horney, J D Williams, Capt W T Evans.

A CARD.

THE undersigned, in answer to inquiries from different parts of the State, begs leave to inform subscribers to the Sermons by the late Rev. Mr. Buxton, that the volume, containing 57 Sermons, with Portrait and Biographical Notice, will be ready for delivery about the middle of March.

JARVIS BUXTON.

Asheville, Feb. 15. 1t

Raleigh Register copy once.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1852. 64y

New Work for the People.

AGENTS WANTED.

A Complete History of the Hungarian War,

Including outline History of Hungary, Life of Kossuth, and Biographical notices of the most distinguished Officers,

With Authentic Portraits and Illustrations.

THE subscriber is now publishing the above valuable Work, and offers liberal terms to persons wishing to act as Travelling Agents in North Carolina. Address, post-paid,

H. MANSFIELD, Publisher,
134 York st., New Haven, Ct.

Feb. 9, 1852, 64-3tpd

REMARKS OF MR. BADGER, of N. C.

In the Senate, Feb. 11th, on the resolutions proposing the interference of our government in favor of the release of the Irish Exiles.

MR. BADGER. I have desired to say a few words upon the subject of this resolution; and as the Senator from New York [Mr. Seward] has closed his remarks somewhat before our usual hour of adjournment, I do not know that I can find a more suitable occasion than this for the expression of my views in relation to this question. After every examination which I have been able to give to this subject, I cannot persuade myself that it is proper that the Congress of the United States should pass this resolution in any of the forms in which it has been proposed to our consideration, or in which it can be placed to be made more worthy of our approbation. If I could vote for this resolution in any form, I should undoubtedly vote for it in that which it has assumed upon the suggestion of my honorable friend from Illinois, [Mr. Shields.] If anything could persuade me to forego the exercise of my own deliberate judgment, and put myself under the mastery of those feelings which are apt to be excited in discussions of this kind, and favor the adoption of this resolution, it would be the speech delivered by the senator from Illinois [Mr. Shields] upon last Saturday, full as it was of every thing that can do honor to a man's head or his heart. But whatever my feelings of attachment, consideration, and sympathy may be for the other nations and races of the earth—and I trust I am not deficient in those feelings—I must still prefer my own country, my own race, and the people and the institutions among which I was born, and in which I have been reared, to all other nations and all other races of the world. I therefore cannot consent to give my support to any measure, however recommended to us by high considerations of sympathy, which in my judgment is capable of having an unjust and injurious operation upon the country to which I belong. I will not undertake to say what nation of the earth, if any, is next in my regard to my own; but any and all of them, if next, must be after a vast interval of distance.

Now, this resolution proposes that the Congress of the United States shall express, and that the Congress of the United States shall declare, that we feel it to be our duty to express an earnest desire that the Queen of Great Britain will extend her royal clemency to certain Irish persons now confined under a sentence in Van Dieman's Land. In the first place, I do not feel myself called upon by my duty as an American senator to express any sentiment upon that subject. But that would be, and is, the smallest of the difficulties that press upon my mind in reference to this matter. Though I cannot recognise the duty, I might, nevertheless, feel willing, if no evil consequences could be readily imagined to result from it, to give expression to a wish. But I ask you, Mr. President, who have had no little experience as to the state and condition of foreign affairs, and the management of our diplomatic relations with other countries, and the mutual reciprocal operations of acts of this kind, whether we can affirm that there is no danger of the precedent we are now setting? My honorable friend from Michigan, [Mr. Cass,] in the remarks that he addressed to the Senate the other day upon this subject—in remarks conceived and expressed, I will not say with a force and clearness beyond what he usually exercises—for that perhaps could not be the case—but certainly with great force and clearness, laid down some propositions to which I wish to invite the attention of the Senate, and to show, if I can, that the mode by which he undertakes to vindicate the proceeding now recommended to us is one that must, or at all events may, lead to mischievous counter-interference with our concerns, and that the suggestions which he has thrown out for the purpose of dissipating the fears of such a result, when properly considered, are entitled to no weight.

That honorable senator first laid down a proposition in these words:

"Mr. President, a great change has taken place in the opinions of the world on the subject of political offences. They nowhere carry with them reproach or shame. They violate, indeed, existing laws; but they generally originate in the most praiseworthy motives, and are pursued at the hazard of every earthly good, as Washington and a host of other illustrious men in ancient and in modern days pursued their patriot enterprises."

Again he says, alluding to these political offenders:

"They are recognised as being unfortunate, but not vicious. Indeed, they are often noble men, as are those whose case engages our attention, and who deserve the kind interest of the world, bot', from their motives and their character, and also from the position, once high but now low, to which they have fallen, and in consequence of an effort made not for themselves, but for their country. It cannot be—there is not the slightest danger of it—that such a national application will ever be made in any case but in one like this, which is as far from moral guilt as innocence is from crime. Let no one fear that this example will ever be used or abused for the purpose of intermeddling with the ordinary criminal proceedings of other powers."

And again he says:

"As to improper interference, it appears to me an entire misconstruction of the term to apply it to a case like this. It is not interference at all—it is intercession."

Now, in the first place, I wish to say that this is interference. "Intercession" is one of the modes of interference. It is not an offensve mode of interference, but it is *a* mode of interference. He who undertakes to intercede between the judge and the offender, between the sovereign and his convicted subject, undoubtedly interferes. And it seems to me that the honorable senator is entirely mistaken in supposing that intercession is not interference. It is true that all interference is not intercession, because we may interfere by force, by threats, by violence, by blows; but it is no less true that every intercession is an interference.

Then I am not exactly prepared to admit the fundamental and original proposition from which the remarks of my honorable friend start, and which is, that political offences, though they violate existing laws, are not offences accompanied by any moral guilt. I cannot conceive of such a thing as a political offence which, violating municipal laws, is not accompanied by moral turpitude and guilt. I do not think that such is regularly or generally the case, or that it can be affirmed as a proposition, either universal or with but few exceptions. But even assume it to be so.—Then the honorable senator says, we come forward not to interfere, but to intercede for these political offenders, upon the ground that they are persons free from moral guilt; that they are noble patriots who have been condemned to grievous imprisonment—originally condemned to forfeiture of life—for the discharge of a high act of patriotic duty to their country, with the noblest motives influencing them in what they have done, and they are not to be considered as affected with any species of moral blame. Well now, sir, be it so; assume that it is so in fact, and that we believe it to be so—both. How is this transaction viewed by the British government? That government prosecuted these men as traitors, for an attempt to overturn the existing government of the United Kingdom of Britain and Ireland. For this offence they were convicted; for this offence they received sentence of death, and that sentence was afterwards commuted to expatriation or exile to Van Dieman's Land.

Now, sir, it seems to me, in the first place, that the English government will scarcely think, when they have prosecuted these men for an offence of this kind, pronounced by their laws to be a criminal offence and after conviction and judgment have not thought proper to pardon the criminals, but have changed that sentence of death for banishment from the realm—they will not consider that they are honorable and noble men, who have been influenced by high and patriotic motives in what they have done. They look upon them in a far different light. That being the case, Mr. President, does it not follow that we have reason to fear—if we set this example—that we shall have it followed with a multitude of unpleasant and disagreeable interferences with the administration of our own laws?

I come, Mr. President, from a part of this country which I look upon as especially conservative. We are in the habit a great deal—when the breezes of public sentiment have blown until they have agitated the community of the State, and almost incapacitated them to judge of what is right and prudent, in consequence of the proximity of a certain portion of the United States, and the motives, considerations, and influences that are apt to stir them to a great degree of excitement—to consider a little, being ourselves somewhat removed from those immediate causes which are so apt to mislead the judgment—to look a little ahead, and inquire whether what *we* do may not be done in a very unpleasant manner in respect to us.

Now, Mr. President, let us suppose for one moment, that some of the actors in the Christiana riots had been found guilty of high treason. They were indicted for high treason. High treason is a political offence, we know, in this country, but not a treason like that which, from time to time, has been established by the statutes in England. We know of no treason except levying war against the United States, or giving aid and comfort to their enemies.—Now, sir, suppose that the transaction in which any of these parties were engaged had been declared to be an act of levying war against the United States. That being an act adopted in consequence of a concert to prevent entirely in the United States the execution of a law of the United States, it was in no judicial sense to be described as any other than an attempt to destroy the authority of government, and to put an end to the supremacy of the law. Now, I pray you, sir, to consider if that case would not, in the view of the sympathizing friends on the other side of the water, have presented a case, with all the claims which the honorable senator brings forward in behalf of these Irish exiles, for the interference of the ultra, for the interference of the masses, or of government, or parliament, or other legislative assemblies on the other side of the water, representing the strong feelings of modern humanity, and of general sympathy with the oppressed everywhere. Why, sir, to such people those Christiana rioters would have appeared noble men—engaged, indeed, it is true, in the small and technical offence of violating the municipal laws of the country—in fact, what is called treason against the United States—but influenced by high and noble motives, under full inspiration of a higher law, and an enthusiasm which prompted them to go forward at every earthly hazard, not for the benefit of themselves, but, as my friend from Michigan said with regard to these gentlemen, for the benefit of their country—to relieve the oppressed—to prevent the hunted wayfarers from being dragged back into a state of captivity from which they had fortunately escaped—as men influenced by a high and lofty spirit of hospitality, who, with outstretched arms, were willing, even at the hazard of destroying the constitution of their country, to carry into effect these high, noble, and generous impulses of their nature.

Now, Mr. President, I confess the idea which occurred to me that this proceeding instituted by us might be an extremely unpleasant and disagreeable one, when resorted to in some of the future contingencies of the country by persons abroad who would have assumed precisely the same position that the honorable senator has argued—that they were not interfering in our concerns, but only interceders—I say my fear has not been removed by the assurances he has given. I can well conceive this, Mr. President, that no applications of this kind would ever be made by foreign governments,—no resolutions of this kind will ever be adopted by the English Parliament, except in behalf of those whom they think to be meritorious objects for their interposition. Nor shall we ever adopt any such proceedings, except in behalf of those whom we regard in that light. But this is not the question. If we are to interpose, and think we can interpose without giving offence, and can properly do so, and think that it is our duty to interpose, because we look upon these persons sentenced to this banishment by a foreign government as meritorious and noble men, and as entitled to our sympathies, and accompanied with no moral blame, we cannot resist the right of a foreign State, or a foreign Parliament, or legislative bodies, to interfere in precisely the same mode in regard to citizens of ours that we may think worthy of deserv[illegible] punishment, but [illegible] cupying th[illegible] moral guilt w[illegible] sons in whose behalf [illegible] now offered. W[illegible] by adopting this [illegible] to object. I [illegible] would end. A [illegible] Parliament may [illegible] take up and discuss [illegible] us, or have them [illegible] the kind of [illegible] tentatious mode which [illegible] Michigan [Mr. Cass] [illegible] through their minist[illegible] wish upon this [illegible] the old definition of [illegible] others as I would [illegible] interference of for[illegible] ments in our in[illegible] and therefore I am [illegible] practical example [illegible] our behalf w[illegible] I know, Mr. P[illegible] springs from th[illegible] I know that my [illegible] [illegible] good motive, and [illegible] intended to accomp[illegible] Seeing, then, Mr. P[illegible] do, that the step wh[illegible] take may lead to th[illegible] greeable consequen[illegible] luded, I cannot, [illegible] resolution.

I beg to say, [illegible] in the illustration I [illegible] purpose of [illegible] notion which I [illegible] we may be [illegible] to intimate that th[illegible] this resolution [illegible] single instance [illegible] tiana rioters that I [illegible] otherwise; I [illegible] was an unpl[illegible] ed it as an [illegible] on which w[illegible] through a p[illegible] selves.

Th[illegible] in the remarks he [illegible] Senate this morning [illegible] that there was no danger [illegible] tain would take any [illegible] ceeding, because [illegible] holds in very slight [illegible] any offence [illegible] that power. W[illegible] not a very valiant m[illegible] self to have a large [illegible] reluctance as well [illegible] other people [illegible] which is den[illegible] And I go one step fur[illegible] sentative character, I [illegible] fear of involving this [illegible] with the great powers [illegible] should not fear it? Is [illegible] ful evil? Is not a war w[illegible] naval and commercial p[illegible] if in the latter respect [illegible] should not be exp[illegible] Who does not fear [illegible] for my country; I [illegible] might be called upon [illegible] to wage the battles [illegible] very easy for us—[illegible] who are past th[illegible] liable to be called [illegible] country in th[illegible] wars in which w[illegible] talk lightly about [illegible] battles and death. If [illegible] flict is to be waged by [illegible] ourselves, we can be very [illegible] small amount of perso[illegible]

But, sir, I should [illegible] more upon an [illegible] that my country w[illegible] the displeasure of other[illegible] out of its way to do wa[illegible] has no right to do. I sh[illegible] ourselves in the w[illegible] such a proceeding [illegible] conflict with Great Br[illegible] nation, let us be right [illegible] ment and in the p[illegible] conflict. And [illegible] a conflict comes—a[illegible] God forbid—those wh[illegible] salutary fear before h[illegible] emergency will not [illegible] solute to do what that [illegible] quire.

But, Mr. President, I [illegible] to this resolution of [illegible] kind from that suggested [illegible] senator from New York. [illegible] by the senator from Michig[illegible] that Great Britain will [illegible] the light of an official [illegible] her concerns. We hear [illegible] quarters that the probability [illegible] British government, acting [illegible] mation of the wishes of the [illegible] ple, may gladly interpose [illegible] these gentlemen from th[illegible] For one, I should be a [illegible] government should, at our [illegible] and as a favor to us, [illegible] these gentlemen at liberty [illegible] Because, sir, it is very [illegible] places us under an oblig[illegible] tish government. It [illegible] them to interfere by way [illegible] behalf of our people, if any [illegible] be convicted of offences [illegible] which I have referred—[illegible] fere by way of interced[illegible] with a claim upon us [illegible] heard. I, for one, am not w[illegible] country should lay itself [illegible] obligation by the clemency [illegible] kindness of the British Q[illegible]

I do not join in the de[illegible] the honorable senator from N[illegible] this morning poured forth [illegible] duct and character of the B[illegible] ment, or the conduct and cha[illegible] British church. But, wh[illegible] choose to enter into such [illegible] demnation upon any foreign [illegible] tablishment, I nevertheless [illegible] I wish to be indebted to them [illegible] favors as will entitle them [illegible] our domestic concerns, in [illegible] without any right of comp[illegible] part, and in the next place w[illegible] of complaint upon theirs, if w[illegible] their interposition as favor[illegible] have treated ours. But, Mr. P[illegible] I did pronounce the denun[illegible] the honorable senator has [illegible]

[illegible — leftmost column, faded and cut off at the binding] ...upon the English government ... I would not make the dis- ... has made. He speaks ... the Irish as being victims ... detestable, barbarous, and un- ... persecution—I ... his words, but that ... what he has said—and ... says he has no pre- ... oppressor. I do not ... [illegible] ... I was struck with it. I felt ... [illegible] ... When it is done, how- ... [illegible] ... But those who represent a ... [illegible] ... What pa- ... [illegible] ... I do not ... [illegible] ... very reverse. I was ... [illegible] ... But, a- ... [illegible] ... He who ... [illegible] ... Why, sir, in ... [illegible] ... would have been a rebel-

lion, and Washington, in those days, would have undergone that punishment, and would have been considered by the English political writers as guilty of the greatest moral turpitude. So with respect to every effort which has ever been made for independence. If it did not succeed, it was a rebellion; if it did, it was a revolution. Its condition, in the eyes of God and man, whether it succeeds or not, would be just the same, so far as the character and the real object of the parties are concerned; and this is what constitutes the offence, and it is only this which constitutes the moral turpitude. I contended in my remarks the other day that these Irish exiles were not to be classed as moral offenders. Washington and his co-patriots were offenders against the laws of their country in attempting to make a revolution; but no nation under Heaven now classes them with thieves, robbers, and murderers. I say that it does not follow that, because we interfere for the pardon of such men, we should enter into a long catalogue of human offences, and ask for the pardon of those men upon that ground. I do not think that the English Government have shed a drop of blood for political offences for a quarter or perhaps a third of a century. Such is the case in France. Political offences are recognised there as not calling for the effusion of human blood—as not being accompanied with moral turpitude. When, therefore, I said the other day that they were offences against the law, but not viewed in the light of other crimes, I expressed what was the opinion of the age, and I repeat now that the turpitude and condition of the offenders depend entirely upon the state of the country, and not in the effort to make a change in the government.

My friend from North Carolina [Mr. Badger] went on and supposed two or three cases. I am not going into them at all. I am not going into the subject to any degree. But I said the other day that, when such a case as this should happen, and the English government should take the same interest in it, and from the same or similar motives, I should be happy to hear them in reference to it. Now, in reference to the case of the Christiana people, to which the senator alluded, the treason with which they were charged was not that treason which shakes governments and makes revolutions. It was the constructive treason of Congress, by which the efforts they made to put down a particular law for a particular purpose is construed into treason. But we do not go to England for pardon for any such persons. That is not the class of persons that I say would be entitled to the respect of the world. Again: the honorable gentleman presupposes that, because we apply to England to procure a pardon for these men, we shall be obliged to yield to England any requests of the kind she may make of us. I do not think so. We shall be just as free after this request shall have been made as we are now, and so will she be. I say that, under the circumstances that surround this question, a large portion of our people being countrymen of these exiled Irishmen, and taking a deep interest in their welfare, we ask the British government to extend clemency to them. They are at full liberty to refuse or to grant.—Suppose they ask us to do a thing which will be a prejudice to us, must we grant it? No, sir. The granting of our request by that government imposes no kind of obligation upon us to grant theirs. And yet, from the tenor of the remarks of my honorable friend, it would seem that he bases his argument upon the fact that, if we ask this of England under the present circumstances, we must grant her requests under any circumstances. I disclaim it entirely. She is just as free to act against our application as for it, and we are just as free in any case to act for or against any application she may make as though we had never made one. That is my view of the matter.

Mr. Badger. I am extremely obliged to my friend from Michigan [Mr. Cass] for mentioning what he does in regard to the article in the Republic; for it gives me an opportunity of saying that I am not a subscriber to that paper, and do not take it.

But I have one or two remarks farther to make in reply to the honorable senator. He seems to suppose that it would be a very grievous thing for men to assemble, as in the case of these Christiana rioters, for the purpose of resisting one of the laws of this government; but the parties concerned in it would at once lose the character of men influenced by immoral motives, if their object was to put an end to all the laws of this government, and to destroy it entirely. He says that the assembling together and concerting by force to overturn one law is not that kind of political offence to which public opinion does not attach moral turpitude. But if their object is to put down the whole government—to destroy all the laws and authority of the government—then the parties lose their morally criminal character, and are only offenders against municipal laws. Now, I do not think any such distinction as that can be made.

The honorable senator refers to the case of Washington and his associates. Surely the vindication of Washington from moral turpitude does not rest upon the fact that he was engaged in an enterprise to destroy the British power here, but upon the fact that he was engaged with his countrymen from justifiable reasons, and the ends which he sought to obtain were lawful and justifiable. Therefore, that argument of the gentleman has nothing to do with any refutation of the reasons I laid before the Senate against this resolution. My reasons were not founded at all upon any determination of the question whether or not Mr. Mitchell and his associates had any justifiable grounds for the proceedings which they adopted to separate Ireland from its present connexion with Great Britain—not at all. My argument was this: Great Britain did not think so—the English government did not think so.—That government considered them as not only engaged in the prosecution of an unlawful enterprise, but an enterprise of wickedness; because, in their view, it was an enterprise in the success of which the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland would be destroyed, or greatly injured. My argument is this: That insomuch as the government of Great Britain have caused these gentlemen to be prosecuted for offences, and sentenced them to the punishment of death—which sentence was afterwards commuted to banishment from the country—she would regard us as interposing in behalf of men who do not merit such an interposition. That government cannot recognise those gentlemen as being noble patriots, engaged in doing what their country required—what was an act of honorable self-sacrifice in them to endeavor to achieve. If so, why send them to Van Dieman's Land in the first place? If the Queen of England looked upon them as possessing the character which the honorable senator attributes to them, she had just as much power to pardon them entirely at the first as she had to commute the punishment. And therefore the consequence is, that our interference here would justify the interposition of Great Britain in behalf of just such offenders as the Christiana rioters, had they been convicted of high treason against this government. And I think that if such an application had been made, the government would scarcely have recognised the reasoning of the honorable senator from Michigan, [Mr. Cass.] His reasoning would be: We ask you to interfere in behalf of Smith O'Brien and his associates because they were influenced by high and meritorious motives, and only sought to destroy the constitution of the united empire—only sought to throw off the connexion, and destroy the dependence which now exists between all the parts of that mighty empire. But in the case of the Christiana rioters those men did not seek to destroy the government and constitution of their country—not at all. They only sought to prevent the execution of but one of its laws, and therefore it is utterly intolerable that for such great offenders these good offices in their behalf should receive the favorable consideration of this government.

There is nothing in the distinction which the honorable senator urges which can have any application to the objections which I advanced. I do not undertake to decide the question whether Smith O'Brien and his associates were right or wrong; but I will assume, for the purpose of this discussion, that they were right, that their country was laboring under intolerable oppression, and that it was at once their duty and their right to endeavor to free her from it. Assume that position, and pass this resolution, and how easily can Great Britain turn upon us and say that these Christiana rioters were noble and generous spirits, vindicators of oppressed humanity, rushing forward at their personal hazard, with no individual interest in the question, and sacrificing their all to prevent those who had escaped from their unjust and barbarous servitude from being returned to it again! If we should set the example, we would have no right, that I can conceive of, to consider it an improper interference, if, under the circumstances I have supposed, Great Britain should interpose in the affairs of this country.

The honorable senator says that he who does not understand that political offences are no longer regarded as being accompanied with moral turpitude knows nothing about the spirit of the age for the last fifty years. Now, I do not understand that any such proposition as that has gone forth to the world. We all know this, that political offences are looked upon as very venial by every nation in the world except those against whom they are committed. Does the Czar of Russia look upon offences against his government as being accompanied with no moral crime? Does England consider them so? Look at these exiles in Van Dieman's Land. Does France—that model republic in which is to be seen that glorious consolidation of liberty and the forms of democracy over which we sung our jubilates here a few years ago—does that government look upon political offences as matters of trivial concern and unaccompanied with no moral turpitude? If she does, why then are the vessels of the French marine now put into requisition for the purpose of carrying away hundreds and thousands of the French nation? I was near saying the French republic, and would have said it, had I not been afraid that my friend from Delaware [Mr. Bayard] would have reproved me for it. It is because the States against which the political offences are committed never regard them in the light which the senator supposes. There may occur cases in the history of such governments in which the formal guilt of political offence is complete, but where what is supposed to be the essence of the crime is wanting, and the affair is passed over.

But, in conclusion, I wish it to be understood that my objection to this measure is not founded upon determining, or asserting, or intimating, that these unfortunate gentlemen were morally criminal; that they were not perfectly justifiable in their action; that the condition of things did not warrant and even require them to resort to force to accomplish the object they had in view. Not at all. My objection is this: We say we think them worthy objects of sympathy, noble patriots entitled to liberty; but England does not think so, or she would restore them to freedom. We are to interpose, then, because we have a view with regard to their acts different from the view of their government. The conclusion is irresistible that when we have political offences committed here, the English government have precisely the same right to interpose by their good offices in behalf of those whom that government may choose to recognise as champions of humanity, as noble and choice spirits upon the earth, but who, by our laws, are condemned to severe and condign punishment. That is what I mean.

Mr. Cass. I wish to say one word more upon this subject. To come back to my original proposition; which is precisely this: than any oppressed people who strive to change their government, whether the result of their efforts be a revolution or a rebellion, are not guilty of moral turpitude in the eyes of God or man.—That is my proposition, and that is the prevalent opinion at the present day. Otherwise you make criminality depend entirely upon the fact of resistance to the laws, and that would include Washington and his co-patriots, and thousands of others who have resisted the laws of the government under which they lived. That is the point. Now, my honorable friend asks us why are the best men sent out of France if they are not guilty of moral turpitude?

Mr. Badger. I said no such thing.

Mr. Cass. Then I did not understand the gentleman. He knows as well as I do that they are sent out out by order of the individual who is now controlling that government. And yet young Lafayette, and Lester, and the best men of France, are guilty of moral turpitude.

Mr. Badger. I did not say so.

Mr. Cass. That is no evidence of moral turpitude—their being sent out of the country by the order of the government. It is simply an act of power—nothing more and nothing less.

Mr. Badger. The hon. senator certainly persists very strongly in misstating what I have said. I know he does not design it.

Mr. Cass. Certainly not.

Mr. Badger. I have said over and over again, that I have given no such opinion upon this matter. I said that governments do not regard offenders against themselves as patriots—men influenced by high and lofty motives. They look upon them as criminals, and therefore they punish them accordingly. That is what and all that I have said about the subject. My argument is entirely dependent upon the proposition that I have stated and re-stated, that if we interfere in behalf of those whom another government deems worthy of punishment, merely because we think them patriotic and perfectly justifiable in their acts, they may also interfere with the same right in the case of persons here whom they may deem to have been engaged in justifiable efforts—glorious spirits who sought to destroy our laws in obedience to a higher law, although we deem them exceedingly criminal, and wish to commit them to the severest punishment. That is all that I have urged.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1852.

State of Affairs in Europe.—The letter which we copy from the N. Y. Commercial gives a startling account of the progress and purposes of despotism in Europe. If it be true, and we have reason to believe that it is, well may the Duke of Wellington be looking, as he is stated to be, to the state of the defences of England, and well may the United States stand aloof from all sorts of intervention, and keep herself prepared for the dangers which will ere long threaten her peace. Certain it is, that great changes must result from the late events in France, and the utmost wisdom will be required to keep both England and the United States out of the vortex.

In a few instances in this country, Louis Napoleon is applauded for his usurpation—more directly and thoroughly by the Charleston Mercury than by any other, so far as we have seen—on the ground that the people of France were not prepared for a Republic, that it was simply a question between anarchy and despotism; and that Napoleon wisely decided that the latter was the lesser evil. There is some plausibility in this, though we cannot admit that it at all justifies such a thorough change from a Republic to the most complete and proscriptive despotism.

P. S. The last news from Europe shows that England and France are astir with reports of an anticipated invasion of England by France. It has been a general supposition that Louis Napoleon would be forced by his own ambition into a war. That he would find it necessary to employ the excitable French people in a foreign war, to prevent their turning upon himself and wresting from him his usurped power.

It is said to have been "a favorite fancy—or as Dr. Ferguson, his friend and physician, termed it, a "superstition"—of Sir Walter Scott that "the middle of every century had always been marked by some great convulsion or calamity" in the British islands; and this belief he reaffirmed in 1831, a few months before his death, on the eve of his last melancholy voyage to the Mediterranean in the frigate Barham. It was the dread of his lucid and the torment of his delirious moments; and he even ventured what may be deemed a prediction in relation to the then far distant period, saying to Dr. F., "I shall not live to find it so: you may."

Whig Meeting in Wilkes.—A large meeting of the Whigs of Wilkes on the 3d inst. nominated Fillmore and Graham for the Presidency and Vice Presidency; John Kerr Esq. for Governor, and Hon. Anderson Mitchell for the State Senate. Twenty Delegates were appointed to attend the State Convention.

The Hillsborough Recorder seconds the nomination of the Hon. Willie P. Mangum as the Whig candidate for Governor. It says it knows that Mr. Mangum has long had an earnest desire to retire from public life; but adds, that "if he can be prevailed upon to accept the nomination for Governor, we have no hesitation in expressing a belief, participated in by many, that he is the man for the crisis. If his health would permit him to canvass the State, his clarion voice would arouse the Whigs to a degree of enthusiasm and a unity of purpose which have not been often witnessed in North Carolina. We do not believe the Whig standard could be committed to safer hands."

A writer in the Raleigh Times suggests the name of the Hon. Edward Stanly as the Whig candidate for Governor.

Valentines.—We learn that 570 of these missives of love or fun were distributed at the Post Office in this town on Saturday morning last, besides many others during the day and subsequently.

Serious Loss.—We regret to learn that the cotton gin of Dr. C. C. Covington, of Richmond county, was burnt on the 6th inst. with 50 or 60 bales of cotton. The fire occurred while the gin was in operation, probably from friction.

Another.—The Wadesborough Argus mentions the destruction of the smoke-house of the Rev. C. S. Walker, of that town, with a quantity of provisions belonging to that gentleman and to Dr. B. B. Horton.

A Fugitive delivered up.—A negro was arrested in New York, on Wednesday last, and quietly delivered up and carried to his master in Maryland. He declared that he was truly glad to return to his old master, after enjoying eight years of freedom.

Dividend.—The Commercial Bank of Wilmington has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

Release of Mr. Thrasher.—Official information has been received at the State Department, that the Queen of Spain has pardoned Mr. Thrasher, and ordered his release.

Louisville, Feb. 13.

Tennessee Whig State Convention.—The Whig State convention of Tennessee adjourned *sine die* on Tuesday evening after a harmonious session. The convention appointed delegates to the National Whig Convention, and instructed them to support Millard Fillmore for President and Jas. C. Jones of Tenn. for Vice President.

Foreign Interference.—We are glad to insert the sensible remarks of Mr. Badger on the prevailing propensity to interfere in the internal affairs of other governments. We heartily concur in every word he has said. Like him, we are opposed to intervention and to interference, and in favor of minding our own business, and of requiring other nations to pursue the like policy. See to what a dangerous extent enthusiasts and meddlers are urging Congress. Besides the Kossuth intervention, and the Irish exiles intercession, a petition is before the Senate from certain Russians in New York, praying the interposition of our government with Russia in favor of their countrymen banished to Siberia.—Away with the whole batch, say we. Crush in the bud the dangerous policy. We regret to see that the President has given way to it at all. His authorizing a letter to be written by the Secretary of State to our Minister in England, (private letter though it be,) is the only act of his which has not had our hearty approbation.

The Prometheus Affair.—*Apology of the British Government.*—The National Intelligencer publishes the correspondence between our government and that of Great Britain in relation to the firing of the English brig of war Express into the American steamer Prometheus, in the harbor of San Juan, in Nov. last. The result is a full and ample apology by the British government; and it is said that this is the second time within 150 years in which that government has used the word *apology* to any other nation,—the other occasion likewise having been to the United States, in the affair of the Caroline.

After reciting the circumstances of the outrage, as reported by the British Admiral on that station, Lord Granville says, very handsomely,—

"Under these circumstances, her Majesty's Government have no hesitation in offering an ample apology for that which they consider to have been an infraction of treaty engagements; and her Majesty's Government do so, without loss of time, and immediately upon the receipt of the official intelligence above alluded to, inasmuch as in their opinion it would be unworthy of the Government of a great nation to hesitate about making due reparation when the acts of their subordinate authorities had been such as not to admit of justification. As her Majesty's Government have full confidence that the Government of the United States is actuated by a similar feeling, they hope that this mutual confidence will induce each nation to refer at once to each other in all cases of disputes; and, until due time has elapsed for the necessary explanations to be received, to defer taking any steps which might lead to collisions, and thus much aggravate the original difficulty."

Macaulay's History of England.—We have had many inquiries in regard to the long delay in issuing the third and subsequent volumes of this very popular work. For the first time we are enabled to answer in part. A late letter from London says that the publication of the 3d and 4th volumes has been delayed in consequence of his having obtained some new information relating to William the Third.

Still we are not informed as to the time when these volumes will be out.

One of the basest acts yet committed by Louis Napoleon,—one manifestly not called for by any exigency of his own or the country's,—is the confiscation of the private property of the family of the late King Louis Philippe, amounting to the large sum of about $40,000,000. Napoleon's decree gives this property to various public institutions, as a sort of bribe to the poorer classes, the priests and the army,—two millions to the societies of mutual assistance; as much for the improvement of the lodgings of the working classes; a million for the poorer clergy; and various sums to officers and soldiers, from $50 to $600 each.

This base act has excited the greatest astonishment in London.

The latest accounts state that Belgium, Spain, Naples and Brazil will protest against this iniquitous decree, with a determination to have it abrogated at the most serious sacrifice.

Important.—In that grave and dignified body, the Senate of the United States, on Tuesday last, Mr. Shields presented "a petition from Jeremiah Tworney, asking pay for a coat lost while extinguishing the late fire in the Capitol."

This is a magnificent matter to occupy the attention of Congress. Of course it will be sent to the committees, who will inquire whether the said Jeremiah had a coat; and if so, whether he lost it in manner stated, and what was its value. Then they will report to the Senate and the House respectively, and we shall have a debate, running through a number of days, and engaging the best talents of the speakers. We will suppose the claim rejected at this session, and renewed at the next, and the next, until Congress shall at last see the justice of the case, and pay the value of the coat. Why not? Did not Amy Darden, of Edgecombe county, N. C., lose a horse during the Revolutionary war, which Congress paid for somewhere about the close of the war of 1812, after 30 or 40 years of persevering applications to the wisdom and justice of that body? The time spent on that horse, (if the time of Congress may be computed as worth any thing in dollars and cents,) was worth a thousand times as much as the horse.—And Jeremiah Tworney's coat may yet be as costly and as famous as Amy Darden's horse.

The Legislature of Ohio has refused to pay the expenses of Kossuth's visit to that State.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Tuesday the 10th, Mr. Badger presented some memorials asking additional pay for taking the census.

Mr. Cass spoke at length on the doctrine of non-intervention.

On Wednesday, Mr. Underwood presented a petition from two Russians in N. York, asking Congress to interfere in behalf of 400 Russians banished to Siberia on testimony which they say was false.

Mr. Badger proposed, as the petition alleged error in the judgment of the Russian courts, to refer it to the Judiciary committee, that they may amend our laws, so as to allow a writ of error to the Supreme Court from the Russian courts, and have these proceedings reversed. [Laughter.]

After some further amusement out of the petition, and the mode of disposing of it, it was laid on the table.

Messrs. Seward, Badger, Cass, Shields, and Mason, spoke on the resolutions relative to the Irish exiles.

On Thursday, Mr. Fish presented the petition of Wm. W. Woodworth, adm'r of Wm. Woodworth dec'd, praying for an extension of his patent for the planing machine. Referred.

Mr. Seward offered a resolution to pay the expenses of the Kossuth reception, not exceeding $5,000.

Mr. Clemens spoke at length on the resolution in favor of non-intervention. The subject was then postponed till Monday the 23d.

On Friday, private bills were in order, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday the 10th, the whole day was occupied on a resolution to place troops on the route to Oregon, to protect emigrants. In this connection, the state of the army, its numbers, efficiency, &c. were discussed. Finally, the fact being ascertained that the Secretary of War intended to place troops on the route, the resolution was laid on the table.

On Wednesday, a large portion of the sitting was occupied by a bitter personal debate between Mr. Giddings and Mr. Stanly. Giddings having spoken against the Compromise, and abused the House for wasting time, Mr. Stanly replied that Giddings should not assume to lecture the House, for he left every day to get his dinner, no matter what was before the House, had absented himself for three weeks, to attend an abolition convention, still drawing his pay, and did as much to delay the public business as any other ten members. Giddings pronounced this to be *false*. Mr. Stanly declared that it was strictly true. Giddings had sneaked off home, receiving pay for services not rendered. Giddings replied, assailing Mr. Stanly, and slaveholders generally; saying that Mr. Stanly should not crack his overseer's lash over him. Mr. Stanly said he had no such desire. No slaveholder kept an overseer for any such purpose. There were none there—white men or slaves—so mean and so low as the gentleman from Ohio in principle and conduct—unless indeed, it might be some free negro. If there were any such free negroes there, in five minutes after their discovery they would be tied to the whipping-post and lashed for stealing or slandering some neighbor. The speeches of Mr. Giddings on the floor had been but a tissue of abuse upon all southern members who dared to act and think independently of his dictation. Mr. S. next went on to show that the personal associates of Mr. Giddings outside of the hall were generally free negroes, and that while in the Christmas week the House had been drinking good liquor, as Mr. Giddings had charged, that gentleman was prowling about oyster cellars in Philadelphia, with free negroes, drinking beer. He conceived that the House in this matter evinced far better taste than the member from Ohio. But he would quit the subject in disgust. He found he had been in a dissecting room, operating upon a dead dog.

And here the debate ended.

On Thursday, many bills were considered, but nothing of importance.

On Friday, nothing of importance. The House adjourned till Monday.

British Minister.—The Hon. John F. Crampton, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary, from Great Britain to the United States in place of Sir Henry Bulwer. Mr. Crampton has been for several years connected with the British Legation to this country.

Important from Europe!—The Pacific has arrived, with dates to the 28th ultimo.

Her news is, that both in England and France it was believed that Louis Napoleon is bent upon a war with, and invasion of England. The British government had ordered 25,000 troops to London, and 30,000 stand of arms to be sent to that place from Birmingham. It had also called home three of the principal ships of war stationed in the Tagus. The rumors may be a consequence of these warlike preparations, which may have no other immediate object than the strengthening of the national defences.

The news from France relates mainly to the organization of the new Government. The Paris Moniteur of the 27th publishes the names of seventy-two members of the new Senate and officers of Government. Baroche is Vice President of the Senate, and presides in the absence of the President. There are thirty-four Councillors of State. The Ministry is definitively constituted. Casabianca is Minister of State; Stamard, of War; Turgot of Foreign Affairs. The Moniteur contradicts the rumors relating to fresh measures of severity on the part of Government. M. Montalambert and several other members of the Consultative Committee have resigned their functions in consequence of the decrees respecting the Orleans family. The Moniteur also announces that the Government will not require any exceptionable measures to maintain tranquility. M. Jules Fabre, the President of the Civil Tribunal at Rodez, has been arrested on a warrant charging him with having excited the inhabitants to civil war. Napoleon has published a decree abrogating that of the late Provisional Government which abolished titles of nobility. The impression is gaining ground that Louis Napoleon will seek an early opportunity to provoke war with England.

Cotton has advanced an eighth of a penny, with sales of forty-odd thousand bales in four days. Flour had advanced sixpence per barrel.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 12th inst., by Rev. R. T. Heflin, OWEN FENNELL, Esq., High Sheriff of New Hanover county, to Miss MATILDA A. VARNUM, of Wilmington.

In Moore county, on the 27th ult., by Dr. John Esqr, JOHN ESQR, to Miss FRANCES SHORT. Also, on the 1st inst., by Eli Smith, Esq., WILLIAM MORGAN to Miss MALINDA SMITH. Also, on the 5th, by Cornelius Dunlap, Esq., JOHN McCASKILL to Mrs. CATHARINE McDONALD. Also, on the 12th, by Wm. Barrett, Esq., JERRY BREWER, to Miss RHODY FRY. Also, on the 12th, ANDREW KIMBREL, to Miss PRISCILLA BARBER.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

FEBRUARY 16, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—	10½	11
Hams,		
Sides,		
Shoulders,		
BEESWAX—	22	23
COFFEE—		
Rio,	9½	10½
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	7¾	
Prime,	7½	
Fair,	7	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	16	18
Dundee,	15	16
Burlaps,	10	13
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	15	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6	6¾
Osnaburgs,	9½	10
FEATHERS—	32	35
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	4 50	4 75
Fine,	4 35	4 50
Scratched,	4 25	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	85	90
Wheat,	85	90
Oats,	50	60
Peas,	80	85
Rye,	1	
HIDES—		
Dry,	7	9
Green,	4	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	10	11
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba,	23	27
New Orleans,		
OILS—		
Linseed,	90	
Tanners',	50	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack,)	1 50	1 60
Alum, (bu.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 15	1 20
Clover, (none.)		
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,	50	55
Apple "	47	50
Northern "	30	43
N. C. Whiskey,	27	30
Northern "	25	30
N. E. Rum,	30	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	10	11
Crushed,	9½	10½
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	3	5
Manufactured,	15	20
WHITE LEAD—	2	2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2	2¼
10 x 12,	2¼	2¾
WOOL—	18	20

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon.—The quantity coming in is not more than is needed for present use.

Corn.—We reduce our marks for this article.

Cotton.—The present quotations of this article, from Thursday to Saturday morning, were hardly sustained; but the news by the Pacific had the effect to make sales easy at the highest mark.

Feathers continue to be in demand.

Spirits Turpentine have advanced; sales of 100 bbls. at 30 cents. No change in Turpentine or Rosin.

Trade during the week has been very good.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Rivers still low, and little produce coming down. Bacon dull at 10 to 10½, prime hams 12. 24 head of very fine beeves sold by Messrs. Ashford of Sampson at 6¼ net. Corn 65 from vessel. 11 bales of cotton sold at 7 cents. 50 bags Rio Coffee 8¼, 90 days. Feathers scarce at 40. Northern Hay 95. Lard 10 to 11. A raft of mixed wide boards and scantling sold at $10. Another raft at $11 for flooring and $8 for wide boards. 2500 bbls. Turpentine sold at 3 35 for soft, and 1 40 to 1 50 for hard. 660 bbls. Spirits sold at 32, and 270 at 33. Rosin 95. Tar 1 30. Peas 80. Irish Potatoes scarce at $4 per bbl. Shingles 2 62 to $3. A raft of very ordinary Timber sold at $8 per M, 1 ordinary at 9 25, 1 at $10, 1 prime mill at $12.

[Journal.

The Herald mentions also 2 rafts Timber at $11, 1 at 5 75, and 1 at 5 50.

At Cheraw, cotton 5¾ to 7½. Bacon 10 to 12½. Corn 90 to $1.

At New York, holders of cotton asked an advance. Flour 4 87 to 5 18. Corn 69 to 71.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Forwarding Agent,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 16, 1852. 65-3m

Land near Town for Sale.

WILL be sold on the 1st day of March 1852, Sixty-seven acres of LAND, lying near the Long Branch, about 3 miles from town and within half a mile of the Plank Road to Raleigh, adjoining the lands of Judge Strange, William B. Wright, C. T. Haigh, and Col. John McLaurin.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.

Feb. 16, 1852. 65-3t

Bracelet Found.

A LADY left at a Party, a few weeks ago, a Hair Bracelet, set with gold and topaz, which can be had by the owner on application at this office,

Feb'y 16.

LIBERTY POINT.
W. MacIntyre offers for sale:

25 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL.
14 sacks new Rice.
25 sacks new Buckwheat Flour.
10 bbls. white Clarified Sugar.
5 bbls. Crushed and Powdered Sugar.
7 bbls. St. Croix Sugar.
2 boxes Loaf Sugar.
15 kegs Lard.
9 bbls. clear Mess Pork.

Feb. 16, 1852. 65-4w

Liberty Point House.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned either by note or account must settle on or before the first day of March. Those failing to do so, will certainly find their accounts in the hands of a collecting officer.

REUBEN JONES.

Feb'y 16, 1852. 65tf

JUST RECEIVED.

75 MEN'S and Boys' SADDLES, of every quality and style, some very fine. Also, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Wagon Harness. By E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849. 54tf

Second Fall and Winter Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Umbrellas, Bonnets, &c., for 1851.

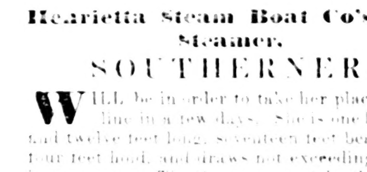
STARR & WILLIAMS beg leave to announce to their customers, and all those visiting this place to buy Goods either at wholesale or retail, that they are now receiving their second supply of Fall and Winter Goods, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, or on the usual time for good paper.

We respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants to our new stock of Goods, as we feel assured that we can offer inducements unsurpassed by any wholesale house in this town.

S. & W.
Oct. 31, 1851. 36tf

Encourage the old North State.

AREY, SHEMWELL & Co. have just received a splendid assortment of *Salem Cassimeres*, black and grey, to which they would call the attention of the public. These goods will compete in quality and durability with the best of Northern Cassimeres, and are much cheaper, ranging from 62½ cents to $1 25 per yard.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 14, 1851. 30tf



Henrietta Steam Boat Co's New Steamer.

SOUTHERNER,

WILL be in order to take her place in the line in a few days. She is one hundred and twelve feet long, seventeen feet beam, and four feet hold, and draws not exceeding twelve inches water. The Company confidently expect that with this Boat, in addition to their other Steamers and tow boats, they will be in a condition to transport all freight sent by their line with as much certainty and despatch as any line upon the river. The Southerner being of such light draft of water, she will be enabled to run at all times.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
Jan'y 28, 1852. 60-tf

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of J. H. & R. F. Murphy is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to call at R. F. Murphy's, and settle before the 15th of February next, and thereby save cost. And those having claims against the firm are requested to present them immediately.

J. W. MURPHY.
R. F. MURPHY.
Jan'y 26, 1852. 60tf



A. H. WHITFIELD,

Coach and Light Carriage Manufacturer,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it without charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work before purchasing, as it cannot be surpassed for style, elegance, and durability. He is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.
Fayetteville, Feb. 2, 1852. 61tf

WANTED,

A GOOD Timber Wagon.
C. B. MALLETT.
Jan'y 28, 1852. 61-tf

W. L. SMITH, Commission Merchant,

(Office in Lazarus' Building,)
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 1852. 60Y

NEW GOODS.

Just received at the Clothing Store of
J. M. WHITE & UNDERHILL.
Feb'y 2, 1852. 61tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, a negro man, aged about 25, about six feet high, black complexion, named WARREN DRAKE, a Carpenter by trade. It is supposed he is making his way to Fayetteville, N. C., where said boy was raised. Possibly he is endeavoring to get to Ohio. The above reward will be paid for any information leading to his detection.

N. C. TROWBRIDGE.
Augusta, Ga., Jan. 24, 1852. 61-9t

IRISH POTATOES.

100 BBLS. PLANTING POTATOES, for sale by
W. H. LUTTERLOH.
Jan'y 27, 1852. 60-3w

SEINE TWINE.

250 LBS. Superior Shad Seine Twine, just received and for sale by
COOK & JOHNSON.
Jan'y 28, 1852. 60-3w

NEW BOOKS.

KOSSUTH, Life and Speeches, 25cts; Swallow Barn, by Kennedy; Theory and Practice of Teaching; Archbishop Leighton's Works; Turner's Discourses on Scriptural Prophecy; Harper's Magazine, bound vols.; Anthon's Classical Dictionary, &c.
Feb'y 2. E. J. HALE & SON.

FRUITS AND NUTS!

ORANGES, Figs, Dates, Currants Citron, Almonds, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, &c.
Just received by CHA'S BANKS.
Jan. 28. 60-tf

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of
WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & CO.,
for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them either to sell on commissions or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in trying to give general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. Their store is No. 3 North Water Street, Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. R. SOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.
Jan. 29, 1852. 61-tf

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO.

NEW FALL AND WINTER

GOODS. 1851.

THE Subscribers are now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, the largest and handsomest Stock of *Staple and Fancy Dry Goods* That they have ever exhibited in this market, embracing every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS, among which may be found: Black and fancy watered and plain Dress Silks; black and fancy Coburgs; Lama Twills; figured and plain fancy and black Mohair Lustres; Silk Warp and Crape Brocades; Swiss, Scotch and Chene Ginghams; Saxony De Lains; French, English and American Prints; Emb'd Cashmeres; plain ditto; changeable De Lains; watered and needle-work Cashmeres; changeable Yoneses; Brocade Lustres; Damask Eolians; black Bombazines; second mourning Poplins; plain and watered Silk Mantillas; colored and black Velvet Mantillas; Brocade Poplins; and a large assortment of Dress Trimmings; French and English Merinos; Velvet Neck Ribbons and Cuffs, &c.

EMBROIDERIES.

French worked Collars and Capes; French worked Cuffs, French worked Chemisettes, Under-Sleeves; Swiss and Jaconet Trimmings; Infants' Waists and Caps; Hemstitched and needle-worked Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 10 cts. to $5; and a beautiful assortment of Veils; every variety of Shawls, embroidered and plain; Thread, Cotton and Linen Edgings and Laces, black Silk Laces and Edgings.

—ALSO—

Black, blue, brown and green French and English Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Cut Velvet, figured and black Satin and Valencia Vestings, (some very handsome); Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweeds; Linseys; Flannels, wool and cotton; Osnaburgs; Druggets; Damask Table Cloths; ditto Napkins; Centre-Table Covers, very fine; Piano Covers; Irish Linens; Linen Lawns; Thread Cambrics; Towellings; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and Drawers, Silk Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs; Ladies' Merino Vests; Cashmere and Silk Hose; ditto Half Hose; the celebrated Salem Jeans, black and grey.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.
Men's, Boys' and Infants' Hats and Caps.
Velvet, Satin, Straw and Florence Bonnets.
Ditto ditto ditto for Misses.
And every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

☞ We invite the public to call and examine our large and handsome Stock, as we are always anxious to show our Goods.

☞ *We keep Sugar, Tea and Coffee.*

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO. return thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, and intend, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

S. S. AREY.
P. SHEMWELL.
J. R. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1851. 21tf

TOBACCO.

PRIME North Carolina and Virginia Chewing Tobacco, by the Box and retail.
J. & T. WADDILL.
October 25, 1851. 34tf

DAILY EXPECTED.

2 TONS of HOOP IRON, suitable for Spirit barrels, by
E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

NATIONAL SERIES OF Standard School Books,

PUBLISHED BY A. S. BARNES & CO.,
51 John street, New York.

THE attention of School Teachers, School Committees, and the friends of Education generally, are invited to the following valuable Text Books for Schools, Academies and Colleges:

DAVIES' MATHEMATICS.

	Retail prices.
Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic,	18
Davies' School Arithmetic,	37
Davies' Grammar of Arithmetic,	31
Davies' University Arithmetic,	75
Davies' Elementary Algebra,	75
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry,	$1 00
Davies' Practical Geometry and Mensuration,	75
Davies' Bourdon's Algebra,	1 25
Davies' Legendre's Geometry, new edition	1 37
Davies' Elements of Surveying,	1 50
Davies' Logic of Mathematics,	1 25
Chambers' Treasury of Knowledge,	75
Clark's Elements of Drawing,	75
Chambers' Natural Philosophy,	63
Reid and Bain's Chemistry and Electricity,	75
Hamilton's Vegetable and Animal Physiology,	75
Chambers' Elements of Zoology,	88
Page's Elements of Geology,	75
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy,	38
Parker's Compendium of School Philosophy,	1 00
McIntire on the Use of the Globes,	75
Fulton & Eastman's Copy Books (Nos. 1, 2 and 3,	each 10
Fulton & Eastman's Penmanship,	22
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping (Single and Double Entry)	75
Brooks' First Latin Lessons,	50
Brooks' Ovid's Metamorphoses,	2 00
Brooks' Collectanea Evangelica,	50
Brooks' First Greek Lessons,	50
Parker's First School Reader,	15
Parker's Second School Reader,	25
Parker's Third School Reader,	38
Parker's Fourth School Reader,	63
Parker's Rhetorical Reader,	75
Martin's Orthoepist, words of difficult pronunciation,	37
Northend's Little Speaker,	25
Northend's American Speaker,	63
Northend's School Dialogues,	63
Willard's History of the United States,	63
Willard's Universal History,	1 37
Zacho's New American Speaker,	1 25

Any of the above Books can be found at the Book-store of E. J. Hale & Son, Fayetteville.
Jan'y 1, 1852. 52-3m

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

20 HHDS., a prime article.
Also, 1 chest of choice Imperial TEA.
For sale by H. BRANSON & SON.
Jan'y 19, 1852. 57tf

JUST RECEIVED.

MALAGA RAISINS, boxes and half ditto.
Butter Crackers, barrels and half bbls.
Picnic do, half bbls.
Hyson Tea.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan'y 19, 1852. 57tf

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale all his Turpentine and Farming LAND, containing about 600 Acres, situated 12 miles East of Fayetteville, on the Goldsborough road, commonly known as Palmyra.

It has a good dwelling house, out-buildings, &c., and a store where a large amount of business is done, and increasing daily. This is a rare chance for turpentine getters, merchants, &c. and will be sold a bargain. Any one wishing to purchase, and wishing further information, can apply on the premises, to

J. W. MURPHY, or
P. TAYLOR, Fayetteville
July 26th, 1851. 8tf

WANTED,

20,000 BARRELS of TURPENTINE, for Distillery at the Plank Road Bridge on Big Rockfish. The best market price will be paid. For further information, inquire of John W. Murphy, at the Bridge, or of A. A. McKethan, Fayetteville.
Dec. 18, 1851. 49tf

IN STORE,

PLOUGHS and Plough Castings, Corn Shellers, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, and Spinning Wheels.
E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf



Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid Building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The Bedding and Furniture of all kinds is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.
June 1, 1850. 28-tf

WRAPPING PAPER.

150 REAMS Medium size,
65 " Blue, for Cotton Yarns.
From Manteo Paper Mills, Raleigh. For sale low by H. BRANSON & SON.
July 9, 1851. 3tf

HAIR FOR PLASTERING,

FOR sale by J. & T. WADDILL.
Oct. 1, 1851. 27tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, my Fall supply of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS, &c., of the best quality, from New York. Also, the latest Report of the New York FASHIONS.

☞ I still continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at my Stand on Hay street, and those who may favor me with their custom may rely on having their work done in a neat and fashionable style, and on the most favorable terms.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.
Oct. 27, 1851. 34tf

TOBACCO.

A GOOD STOCK on hand; and I shall receive regularly, from Messrs. J. Jones & Co's Factory, qualities assorted from common to very fine, which I will sell at lowest manufacturing prices.

J. UTLEY.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1851. 66tf

BOOT-MAKERS,

WHO want a superior article of Oak Tan SOLE LEATHER, with French and American CALF SKINS, can be supplied at our Store.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Nov. 20, 1851. 41tf

☞ North Carolina Domestic Woollen Goods, of superior quality, on consignment and for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.
Jan'y 2, 1852. 53 6w

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his tract of LAND, on which there is a good dwelling and other out-houses, saw and grist mill, lying on the Elizabeth road, nine miles from Fayetteville and two and a half miles from Cape Fear River.

To Turpentine getters it affords a rare chance, as there are 9,000 boxes already cut, and from 30 to 40,000 might still be opened.

It is also a good location for a Turpentine Distillery.

Terms liberal, and made known on application. N'THANIEL McARTHUR.
Jan'y 19, 1852. 57tf
Carolinian copy.

NOTICE.

HAVING, with several others, been burnt out on the morning of the 3d instant, I would earnestly request persons indebted to me, either by note or account, to call and settle, as I am in need of money.

ALEX'R McLAUCHLIN.
Jan'y 19, 1852. 57tf



CARRIAGE MAKING.

Lumberton, N. C.

THE subscribers have just opened an Establishment for CARRIAGE MAKING, in all its various branches in this place, with every facility for conducting the same.

In all the departments of wood-work, painting, trimming and iron-work, they have experienced workmen, and the whole will receive their undivided attention.

They have purchased the right of Hubbard's Patent for Buggy springs, which is highly recommended as a very great improvement.

They will warrant all work going from their Establishment equal in appearance and durability to any done in the State.

They only ask a trial.

John W. Rodgers, William W. Gunn } RODGERS & GUNN.
Jan'y 12, 1852. 57-2m

Sale of Lots for Taxes.

AGREEABLY to an order by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, December Term, 1851, I will expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in March next, the following lots, or such parts thereof as will pay the taxes due the town of Fayetteville for 1850, and all accruing expenses, viz:

1 Lot on Court House Square, Jno. Stewart, valued $1500, tax $9 50.

2 Lots on Mumford and Robinson Streets, Adam Wynne, valued $1000, tax $5 00.

G. DEMING, Collector.
Fayetteville, Dec. Term, 1851. 50-tf

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

COME in to the Cheap Store, North side of Hay street, one door above the corner, and buy new Dry Goods. Also, Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps—great variety.

ISAAC DODD.
Nov. 4, 1851. 37-tf

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST, BOOK-BINDER,

Anderson St., Fayetteville, N. C.,

OPPOSITE MR. W. WINSLOW'S LAW OFFICE.

☞ Music neatly bound at short notice. Pamphlets and Periodicals bound, and old Books re-bound, in a substantial manner.
Dec. 8, 1851. 46tf

Arey, Shemwell & Co.

HAVE one piece extra fine 7-4 black French CLOTH, to which they would call the attention of the public.
Oct. 15, 1851. 32tf

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf

WINTER SUPPLY.

WE are now receiving our winter supply of Goods, 3 doors below the Market House, south side Person street, where may be found the following articles:

Sugar of all grades,
Coffee,
5 Hhds. Cuba Molasses—sweet,
3 Pbls. Syrup—a superior article,
Green and Black Teas,
Cheese of three different qualities,
Rice, Pepper and Spice,
Rope and Bagging,
60 Bbls. Mackerel,
Shoes and Boots of extra large size,
Shovels, Spades and Forks,
Corn Ploughs and Points,
Axes of the best brands,
Knives and Forks,
Nails and Iron,
10,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn.

With a great many other articles cheap for Cash or exchanged for Produce. Call and see.

CROSS CREEK CO.
C. Benbow, Pres't.
Dec. 20, 1851. 50tf

THE SCOTTISH GAEL, or Celtic Manners, as preserved among the Highlanders, being an historical and descriptive account of the inhabitants, antiquities, and national peculiarities of Scotland, by James Logan. Just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.

E. C. HALL,

OF ROME,
Successor of Hall, Sackett & Co.,

IS now receiving his Fall STOCK of GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Saddlery, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries.

A much larger and more general stock than ever opened on the East side of the Cape Fear—which he is prepared and determined to sell to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at greatly reduced prices.

☞ He would call particular attention to his stock of BOOTS AND SHOES. The assortment is unusually large, and of every quality and style; and having been bought for Cash, he can and will sell them very low.

You that wish Bargains will find it to your interest to give the Stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

Always on hand, a general stock of GROCERIES.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

Tea! Tea! Tea!!

1 CHEST YOUNG HYSON,
1 ditto Gunpowder,
1 Catty Imperial,
For sale by CHS. BANKS.
Oct. 28, 1851. 34tf

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have entered into copartnership, under the name and style of

Lawrence & Troy,

For the purpose of doing a general Mercantile and Barter business. We have taken the Store, No. 10 GREEN STREET, formerly occupied by Messrs. John Huske & Son.

GEO. W. LAWRENCE.
JOHN B. TROY, Jr.
Oct. 22, 1851. 33tf

NOTICE.

☞ The Public are informed that the subscriber is the authorised Agent for the sale of McKINSTRY'S PORTABLE SAW MILLS, manufactured in Washington City, of 20 horse power engine, locomotive boiler, which are the only actual Portable Saw Mills he has ever seen—no brick being used in their erection. Those in want of these Mills will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber. Mr. McKinstry informs him that Geo. Page & Co. have never manufactured a Portable Engine like the above, and therefore their right is in no danger of being infringed upon, as there is no necessity of doing so in this age of improvement.

H. G. HALL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 10, 1851. 47tf

Hotchkiss Water Wheels

CAN be furnished by the undersigned. Old Mills can save $10 to $15, and new Mills $30 to $40, by procuring these Wheels of me. Casting for the latest improvements in saw mills constantly on hand. Steam mills repaired throughout. Grates for burning saw dust, sash weights, corn shellers, Blacksmith irons, mill spindles, gearing, backs for chimneys, fronts for fire-places, and castings of every description, made to order.

He has just returned from the Great Exhibition, and is prepared to furnish machinery of the latest improvement. A few patterns for fancy railing fences for yards and cemeteries expected daily. Horse Powers for threshing grain, sawing wood, and grinding corn, made to order. A four-horse Power, with grist mill to grind 40 to 50 bushels of corn per day, for $350. He is also making preparation to manufacture Page's celebrated Saw Mills for sawing lumber,—will saw 5,000 feet of lumber per day.

A specimen of fancy Casting can be seen at the Observer Office.

H. G. HALL.
Nov. 19, 1851. 41-3m

DAILY EXPECTED.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of HOLLOW-WARE, by E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Goods purchased at Floral College, are requested to make immediate payment, either to Mr. Hugh McArn in the neighborhood, or to himself in Cheraw.

D. B. McARN.
Cheraw, Dec. 20, 1851. 50-tf

CHECKS,

ON ALL THE BANKS IN FAYETTEVILLE,
Just Printed and for Sale at this Office.

Will be Received by the first rise in the River,

5 TONS of SWEDES IRON, by
E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

D. & W. McLaurin

ARE now receiving a large and general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

—ALSO—

75 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
75 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
100 kegs Nails, assorted,
8 tons Swedes and English Iron,
500 sacks Liverpool Salt,

With Loaf, Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugars; Green Tea; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Powder; Shot; Bar Lead; Table Salt; Bar and Fancy Soaps. With a great variety of other articles, to which we invite the attention of purchasers at wholesale or retail, as low as any other house in the place.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Oct. 6, 1851. 28tf





The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
Nov. 19, 1851. 38tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

I HAVE just received from New York, my FALL AND WINTER

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

☞ I will barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.
Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

DYSPEPSIA.



VEGETABLE

DYSPEPSIA BITTERS,

THE MOST POPULAR

FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE!

Used by Physicians of High Standing.

These BITTERS remove all morbid secretions, purify the blood, give great tone and vigor to the digestive organs, fortify the system against all future disease, can be taken with safety at any time debilitating the patient, being grateful to the most delicate stomach, and remarkable for their cheering, invigorating, strengthening, and restorative properties, and an invaluable and sure remedy for

DYSPEPSIA IN ITS WORST FORMS.

Also, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Faintness, Disorders of the Skin and Liver, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Nervous Headache, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, Sinking and Fullness of Weight at the Stomach, and all other diseases caused by an impure state of the blood, liver, etc., which tend to debilitate and weaken the system.

FEMALES

Who suffer from a morbid and unnatural condition will find this Medicine of

INESTIMABLE VALUE.

In all cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, this Medicine ACTS LIKE A CHARM!

THOUSANDS

Have tested its efficacy, and thousands more are now under treatment, and not one solitary case of failure has yet been reported. Volumes could be filled with certificates of those who have been permanently cured.

Call on the Agent, and get a PAMPHLET,

Containing the Certificates of Remarkable Cures and the high estimation in which this Medicine is held by the Public Press—can be had of the Agents free.

☞ **Large Quarts $1; Pints 50 Cents.**

Sold by all the Principal Druggists in the United States and Canadas.

Principal Office 122 FULTON ST., N. Y., up stairs

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
November 8, 1851. 38-y

C. T. HAIGH & SON

OFFER FOR SALE:

NEW Orleans, Porto Rico, Refined, Crushed, Loaf and Havana Sugar.
Rio, Laguira, and old Gov't Java Coffee.
Dundee, Gunny, and Burlaps Bagging.
Rope and Twine.
Iron, Nails, Salt, Molasses.
Cheese and Raisins.
Blacksmiths' Tools, Axes, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Scythes.
Trace and Halter Chains.
Band and Hoop Iron.
White Lead in Oil.
Spanish Brown, Red Lead.
Glass, Putty, Buckets, Brooms.
Mackerel, in barrels and half ditto.
Negro Shoes. Tanners' Oil.
Tin Plate. Wire.
Superior Green and Black Teas.
Saleratus, Soap, Snuff.
Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Nutmegs.
Sperm and Adamantine Candles.
Bar Lead, Shot, Powder, &c. &c.
Nov. 28, 1851. 44tf

IREDELL'S REPORTS.

JUST published, Vol. 12 Law, and Vol. 7 Equity. Price $3 50 and $3. These are small volumes, in consequence of the Reporter making new arrangements for publishing.

Bound vols. exchanged for Nos. as usual.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Dec. 19, 1851.

STORAGE.

WE have commodious brick Warehouses in the rear of our Store, in which we store cotton and other produce.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 1, 1851. 37-tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27tf

Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road Joint Stock Company,

9th FEB'Y, 1852.

☞ The Notes given for the first Instalment of 25 per cent. on Subscriptions to the Stock of this Company, will be due at the Bank of Cape Fear on the 19th instant.

Those who have not filed Notes, according to the terms of their subscription, will save the Officers of the Company trouble by doing so before the 19th inst.

A. McLEAN, Ch'n of the Board of Trustees.
63-3t]

JUST RECEIVED.

The Subscribers have just received:

Rowland's Mill Saws,
Ditto Cross cut ditto,
Blacksmith Bellows,
Grindstones and Hangings,
No. 1 and 2 Mackerel.

LEETE & JOHNSON.
Jan'y 26, 1852. 59-3w

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers having, on the 8th December 1851, formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESSEL & EILERS, have taken Stores Nos. 1 and 2, of P. K. Dickinson's building, on North Water street, Wilmington, N. C., formerly occupied by Mr. Miles Costin, where they intend to keep on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, and PROVISIONS, at wholesale.

J. WESSEL.
H. B. EILERS.
Jan'y 19, 1852. 58-1aw1m

J. WESSEL. H. B. EILERS.

WESSEL & EILERS.

Commission Merchants and Wholesale Grocers,

North Water Street,

Wilmington, N. C.,

INTEND to keep at the above Stand a general assortment of

Groceries, Liquors and Provisions,

At Wholesale—and to carry on a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.

REFERENCE:
E. P. Hall, Pres't Branch Bank of the State,
O. G. Parsley, Pres't Commercial Bank,
P. K. Dickinson, Esq., Wilmington.
Poppe & Co.,
Dolner & Potter, New York.

Jan'y 19, 1852. 58-1aw1m

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. W. SANDERS.
Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7tf

TAKEN UP,

BY John Mills, in Montgomery county, near Edinburg, a small bay MARE, supposed to be 14 or 15 years old. She has a knot on the inside of the right hind hock, and a knot in front of the left fore knee; a small star in her forehead. Valued at Fifteen Dollars.

S. HALTOM, Ranger.
Jan'y 31, 1852. 58*3tpd

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

THE Subscriber, wishing to bring his present business to a close as soon as possible, will offer great bargains to those wanting goods.

The stock embraces a great variety: Dry Goods, Staple and Fancy; Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps and Bonnets; Sugar; Coffee; Salt; Iron; Nails; Hollow-ware; Hardware and Cutlery; Coopers', Carpenters' and Smiths' Tools; Turpentine ditto.

Those indebted will confer a favor by settling soon. Interest will be charged on all accounts for the year 1851, after 1st March, 1852.

P. TAYLOR.
Jan'y 26, 1852. 59-*1m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1851.

William Pemberton *vs.* Martin McPherson.

Original Attachment, levied on sundry goods, wares and merchandise.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Martin McPherson, the Defendant, is not an inhabitant of this county: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks successively, notifying said McPherson, that unless he come forward at the next term of this Court, to be held in Troy, on the last Monday in February 1852, and replevy and plead, or satisfy the Plaintiff, that the Judgment will be entered against him pro confesso, and the goods levied on be sold to satisfy the same.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the last Monday in August, A. D. 1851.

N. KNIGHT, C. S. C.
Pr. adv. $3 50. 55*6t

Hamer Female Academy

THE exercises of this school will be resumed on Monday, 5th of January, 1852. Conducted as heretofore. Principal instruction by Mrs. Mary E. Allison, formerly Miss Mary E. Wiley. Some assistance rendered and general supervision by the subscriber, or Dr. J. F. Allison, when not on professional duty. We have repaired and enlarged our House, so as to accommodate any reasonable number of young Ladies. Board $5 per month, including every thing, (no extra.) Tuition as heretofore. Latin taught if required.

O. WILEY.
Mount Gilead, Montgomery Co., N. C., Dec. 26, 1851. } 57*5t

SAVE COST.

THE LAST CALL.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, by note or account, are hereby notified that all accounts and notes not settled by the first of March next, will be placed in the hands of an Officer for collection.

HALL, SACKETT & CO.
Jan'y 23, 1852. 59-*1m

North Carolina Kerseys.

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO. have just received a large lot of "Salem Kerseys," known to all of our Planters as the best goods for negroes that are offered in this market.—Those who have been waiting, had better come and get supplied, as they are going off rapidly.

Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1851. 48-tf

Southern Manufacture.

WE have formed a company styled the Snow Camp Manufacturing Company, of Alamance County, North Carolina, two miles West of the Cane Creek Cotton Factory, on Cane Creek, at the Foundry owned by David Dixon & Brothers, and would respectfully announce to the citizens of Alamance and the adjoining Counties, that we are now prepared to Manufacture in the neatest and best style—Wheat Thrashing Machines, from two to six horse power; Cutting Machines of different sizes; Wool Carding Machines; double and single Mill and Factory Gear; Saw and Grist Mill Irons; edge Tools; Cotton Yarn and Wool Rolls, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell cheap for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Our long experience in the Manufacturing Business enables us to feel no hesitation in saying that our work shall not be surpassed by any shop in the South.

All letters addressed to the Agent of the Company at the Snow Camp P. O., Alamance County, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

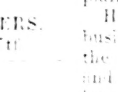
DAVID DIXON, Agent of the N. C. Manufacturing Company.
Snow Camp, Dec. 9, 1851. 47-6m

ROBERT L. MARTIN
No. 38 North Front [illegible]
Philadelphia
Commission Merchant [illegible] of Cotton and Woollen [illegible]

OFFERS his services [illegible] mission, and respectfully [illegible] thorough acquaintance with the [illegible] with the Manufacturing [illegible] this section, gives him [illegible] their interests. [illegible] the demand for Yarns [illegible] principal consuming markets [illegible]
Orders for all [illegible] Machinery of the [illegible] improvements, will [illegible] terms of the market.
Refer to [illegible]
Dec. 20, 1851.

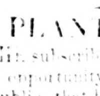
Science Hill Male and Female [illegible]
☞ The Exercises [illegible] will commence [illegible] under the [illegible] Brooks, A. M., whose [illegible] well known. [illegible] is designed [illegible] Sophomore [illegible] also to afford [illegible] a collegiate [illegible] knowledge of [illegible] Latin, Greek, [illegible] guages. [illegible]
The neighborhood [illegible] morality, and [illegible] tations [illegible] towns and villages [illegible] tages [illegible]
Much attention [illegible] general department [illegible] of books [illegible] on hand near [illegible]
Tuition—per Session [illegible]
Primary English [illegible]
Common English [illegible]
Higher [illegible]
Languages [illegible]
Board, per month [illegible] ing, $5.
For further particulars [illegible] at Gray's X Roads, [illegible]
Dec. 16, 1851.

SADDLE AND HARNESS BUSINESS.
At Floral College, R[illegible]



THE [illegible] cupied by Mr. Nicholson [illegible] McLean's Apothecary [illegible] ecute any style [illegible] plainest.
Having had [illegible] business, and having [illegible] the most extensive [illegible] and the United States, [illegible] he can give general satisfaction.
He has on hand a general [illegible] RY GOODS, which [illegible] sonable terms.
Jan'y 17, 1852.

LEATHER BANDS
THE subscriber [illegible] stretching [illegible] with copper rivets. [illegible] with powerful machines [illegible] that purpose, [illegible] ing and ripping, [illegible] king them [illegible]
Bands made in this way [illegible] evenly, run true, [illegible] on the drum or pully, [illegible] 20 per cent. more power [illegible] the ordinary way. [illegible] best selected oak tanned [illegible] no pains will be spared [illegible] the best Northern Bands [illegible] low as can be bought in New York.
[illegible]
Refer to [illegible]
Jan'y 22, 1852.



PLANTERS' HOTEL
THE subscriber avails himself of this opportunity of informing the public, that he has [illegible] formerly owned by Alexander [illegible] and that he is now ready [illegible] *moderate* boarders and travellers. [illegible] Bar shall be supplied with [illegible] country affords. The [illegible] commodious, and situated [illegible] and central part of the [illegible] East corner of the Court House [illegible] are roomy and in good [illegible] plied with forage suited [illegible] customers,—with an experienced [illegible] —and will be attended by [illegible] Ostlers. His new building [illegible] suited to the accommodation [illegible] transient boarders. [illegible] no pains or expense in [illegible] comfortable, he flatters himself [illegible] may favor him with a call [illegible] pointed.
SAMUEL [illegible]
Carthage, N. C., Jan. [illegible]

WASHINGTON
Livery Stables
Hay St., opposite the Methodist [illegible]
Fayetteville, N. C.
THE Proprietors of this [illegible] recently added largely [illegible] fine stock of Horses and Vehicles [illegible] for the very liberal patronage [illegible] them the past year, they hope [illegible] ance of the same.
JOHN [illegible]
ROBERT [illegible]
Jan'y 31, 1852.

Cumberland County, N[illegible]
AVERASBOROUGH, Febr[illegible]
☞ There being a rumor [illegible] that I have a wife which I [illegible] a woman that claims me for [illegible] come forward and make it known [illegible] letter or public print. In order [illegible] acquitted before the community [illegible] a report has had circulation.
G. W. [illegible]
63*4t]

$25 Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber [illegible] 15th August, ISAAC, [illegible] The said boy is about 20 or 21 [illegible] 10 or 11 inches high; has [illegible] clined to curl, but when combed [illegible] large mouth, and shows his teeth [illegible] he has a small scar over one [illegible] easy; stands erect, but when [illegible] downcast look, but replies [illegible] boy may have been decoyed [illegible] person, or he may attempt [illegible] free person. I will give the [illegible] his apprehension and delivery [illegible] ment in any Jail so that I can [illegible] Dollars for his delivery, and [illegible] convict any person of harboring [illegible] him in getting away.
WILLIAM POS[illegible]
Dockery's Store, Richmond [illegible]
November 15, 185[illegible]